INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE COMPANY OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

VOL XX NO 202 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

HANG SANJURJO CRY IN SPAIN

Prosecutor To Ask For Death Penalty

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MADRID, Aug. 22.

The Public Prosecutor has announced that it has been provisionally decided to ask for death penalty for General Sanjurjo, leader of the recent revolt in Seville, when his public trial opens this week. In the case of the other three officers who will be summarily tried with him, namely; Captain Don Justo Sanjurjo, his son, Lieut-Col. Don Emilio Esteban Insante, his Aid-de-Camp and General Garcia de La Herranz, the prosecution will be content with sentences of imprisonment for life.

Don Francisco Bergamin, the former Conservative Minister during Monarchy and a prominent lawyer who has undertaken the defence of General Sanjurjo, says that the defence will be that the General wanted to install a Republican Government of a Conservative character and that "nobody seriously thinks of restoring ex-King Alfonso to the Throne."—Reuter.

CALLOVER ON ST. LEGER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 22.

Following is the latest call-over on St. Leger:—

5 to 1 against Udaipur and Dastur taken and offered.

5 to 1 against Orwell offered, 11 to 2 taken.

6 to 1 against Violator.

100 to 8 against April the Fifth.

20 1 against Foghorn Second and Andrea taken and offered.

20 to 1 against Loaningdale offered, 22 to 1 taken.

33 to 1 against Celebrator offered, 40 to 1 taken.

40 to 1 against Gainslaw offered, 50 to 1 taken.—Reuter.

Chairman Election Suit Dismissed

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The Munsif of Allahabad dismissed the suit brought by Mr. Harnandan, an advocate, seeking to set aside the election of Rai Bahadur Kamta Prasad Kakker, as Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board on the ground that the latter was ineligible for that office, being Assistant Civil Government Pleader and a salaried officer of the Government. Each party was ordered to pay its own costs.

Bridging Atlantic Aerially

MOLLISON PREDICTS REGULAR SERVICE IN TWO YEARS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 22.

St. John, New Brunswick.—Mollison, speaking before his departure from here, at luncheon given in his honour, predicted that within next two years, a regular Atlantic air service would be operating between Britain and America via Harbour Grace.—Reuter.

BENGAL COUNCIL TO DISCUSS AWARD

Adjournment Motion Allowed

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

It understood that His Excellency the Governor has given assent to Mr. N. K. Basu's motion of adjournment to discuss the communal award, so far as it affects Bengal. The motion will come up for discussion in the Council to-morrow.—A. P.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BURMA

SIMLA, August 22.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E, to be the Governor of Burma in succession to His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., when the latter vacates the office.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

To Visit Bombay

SIMLA, August 22

Owing to pressure of work Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has had to cancel his original programme and he is going down to Bombay and will be back in Simla in time for the opening of the Legislative Assembly.+.

CONQUEST OF ALPS

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Kleines Cheldegg.—Two members of the Alpine Club. Doctor Lauper and Alfred Zuercher accompanied by two guides have succeeded in climbing the north face of Eiger, in Bernese Alps, a feat which has hitherto been regarded as impossible.—Reuter.

"EXPERIMENT WHICH MAY PROVE PREJUDICIAL"

Impossible To Reconcile Indians To New Agreement

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS CONDEMNS INDO-BRITISH PACT AT OTTAWA

BOMBAY, August 22.

"From purely economic point of view, it will not be extravagant to say that the Delegation from India to the Ottawa Conference has agreed to embark on an experiment which may prove prejudicial to India's agriculturists for some years to come" says Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, in an interview to the Associated Press on the results of the Ottawa Conference.

"The Delegation," he added "selected by the Government of India to the Ottawa Conference has signed a trade agreement with Great Britain and the Government of India say that it is in the best interests of the country. It is urged that it will be of great benefit to the vast majority of the people, viz., the agriculturists in India and if this is so, the Indian public as a whole will join the Viceroy in his congratulations to the Delegation from India."

WILL INDIA BENEFIT.

Great Britain's share in India's exports ranges between 21 and 27 per cent. of these exports, while Great Britain share in India's imports was 64 per cent, before the War and has gone down from 54 per cent. in 1924-25 to 35 per cent. in 1931-32. In fact in 1931-32 India imported 35 per cent. of her total imports from Great Britain and exported 2 per cent. of her total exports to Britain. Thus India imported 8 per cent. more from Great Britain than she exported to Great Britain. The Delegation from India has agreed to a ten per cent. preference to Great Britain over other countries. Obviously this will make India confer the benefit of a still larger trade on Great Britain and to that extent on pure economic grounds one feels very hesitant to conclude that the exports from India will benefit by this Trade agreement with Great Britain."

Proceeding he pointed out that Great Britain had agreed to remove linseed from the duty free list and place a tariff of ten per cent. on all foreign imports linseed into Great Britain. This might help Indian linseed into Great Britain to a certain extent. Cotton pig-iron and semi-finished steel from India which were a present very negligible quantities of England's imports from India were items which would be examined.

DISTURBING TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

"But the preference given, however", he further pointed out "was not been made conditional on this examination showing any practical gain to India and I apprehend that in the experiment which is now sought to be made in the form of introducing imperial preference between India and Great Britain, the normality of India's export trade with other countries may be seriously disturbed and it is not possible that the export trade of India—the agriculturists in India—may suffer during the period of transition, the length of which it is impossible to foretell. From the purely economic point of view therefore, it would not be extravagant to say that the Delegation from India has agreed to embark on an experiment which may prove prejudicial to India's agriculturists for some years to come.

"The political significance of the agreement entered into at Ottawa is more certain and less doubtful. Leaving aside the present political upheaval and the consequent exasperation with which the average Indian will regard this agreement arrived at by nominees of the Government of India, the minimum conditions laid down by the Indian Members of the Fiscal Commission, headed by Sir Ibrahim Rahimatoola, appeared to be disregarded in the procedure which the Government of India seek to follow. Is voting on the trade agreement in the Legislative Assembly to be confined only to elected members, or is the approval of the Assembly to be obtained with the support of the nominated and official members?

UNACCEPTABLE PROCEDURE.

"I would draw attention to chapter IV of the Minority Report of the Fiscal Commission in this connection which must be regarded as having the approval of all Indians, as that Minority Report was drafted long before the question of boycott of British goods was even conceived. To that extent, therefore, the usual procedure the Government follow for carrying this item through the Legislative Assembly will not be acceptable to the Indian public. But much water has flown underneath the bridges in India since the Fiscal Commission submitted its report.

RATIFICATION BY NEW ASSEMBLY ESSENTIAL.

"At a time when there is so much feeling against England owing to the political struggle that has been on since March 1930, it is impossible to reconcile the people to the spirit of the new agreement. It strikes me that when the present chaos in the political sphere is removed, there would be at least a better atmosphere for negotiations regarding the new agreement. It is true that if the new Assembly elected under the new constitution is so disposed, it would be free to reject this arrangement just now made. Unless the new constitution is to be very considerably delayed. I do not see the justification for any action now for the sake of a few months more, and I very much wish that the agreement just entered into by the Government of India's representatives at Ottawa is submitted for ratification to the Assembly under the new constitution."—A.P.

IN STRONG POSITION

Indians Declare Against Leicestershire

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the cricket match between all-India and Leicestershire at Leicester which commenced on Saturday, All-India declared at 412 for 8 declared. Leicestershire were all out for 106. In their first innings, and following on had made 91 for the loss of 2 wickets in their second venture at the close.

DETAILS.

Dull weather prevailed, when Indians resumed their first innings to-day in the match against Leicestershire at Leicester.

The wicket was good. Palia and Lall Singh, continuing their seventh wicket partnership, made a cautious start, and the first thirty minutes of play to-day yeilded only 18 runs.

Lal Singh then opened out his shoulders and straight drove Astil for a six, following this up with a four past long on off the same bowler. Palia completed his 50 runs, when he had been batting an hour and a half, and 400 of innings was put on board, when Indians had been at the crease 20 minutes over six hours. Eighty-three runs were made for the seventh wicket in an hour and ten minutes, and then Palia was well caught by Astil at squareleg off Snary for fifty-three. Lall Singh who was now joined by Ghulam Mahomed was shortly after held by Berry, when driving Astill in front to sight screen, his total then being thirty-seven.

INDIANS DECLARE.

Indians now declared their innings closed, at 412 for 8 wickets.

Dawson and Berry then opened Leicestershire's first innings, but Dawson was soon dismissed by Amarsingh for four. Lunch interval was taken at 23 for one wicket, Berry and Wigginton being not out with tel and seven respectively.

Following are the detailed scores:—

INDIAN'S FIRST INNINGS.

Wazir Ali, c Corrall, b Armstrong	178
Naoomal (run out)	63
Colah (run out)	16
Naidu, c Smith, b Astill	16
Nazir Ali, b Flith	24
Amar Singh, b Smith	14
Palia, c Astill, b Snary	53
Lall Singh, c Berry, b Astill	37
Gulam Muhomad (not out)	1
Extras	10
Total for eight declared	412

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Smith 2 for 98; Snary 1 for 64; Astil 2 for 137; Armstrong 1 for 6.

LEICESTERSHIRE FIRST INNINGS.

Dawson b Amarsingh	4
Berry (not out)	10
Wigginton (not out)	7
Extras	2
Total for 1 at lunch interval	23

—Reuter.

MR. KELKAR HONOURED

Services Eulogised At Blavatsky Hall Meeting

BOMBAY, Monday.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at the Blavatsky Hall under the joint auspices of sixteen public associations to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Sir Chunilal Mehta presided and amongst the speakers were Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Horniman, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. P. Baloo and Mr. Mavji Govindji. Tribute was paid in the speeches to Mr. Kelkar's long and distinguished service to his country and to Marathi literature.

(Fuller details of the meeting will be published in to-morrow's issue.)

Buldana Prisoners To Be Released

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

The Local Government have issued orders releasing the Buldana Riot prisoners.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TEAM WILL NOT PLAY IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association has received a cable from Mr. Grant Govan, the President of the Indian Board of Control for Cricket in India, in which he says that the members of the team desire to proceed direct to their homes on landing at Bombay and, therefore, arrangements for their playing a game in Bombay are not being proceeded with.

It has been suggested, however, that the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association might arrange a cricket festival in Bombay during the cold weather and invite the Indian team to play at least one match against a team to be selected by the Presidency Association. Nothing can be done in this direction, however, until the team returns to India.

DOUGLAS MURDERER TO HANG

HIGH COURT CONFIRMS DEATH SENTENCE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, Mr. Justice Jack and Mr. Justice M. C. Ghose confirmed the death sentence passed on Prodyat Kumar Bhattacharjee by the Special Tribunal at Midnapore in conection with the murder of R. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, on April 30 last.

"TENDER AGE."

On the question of sentence, Their Lordships said: "There is no hard and fast rule, that because a murderer is of what is called tender age, he must necessarily escape the normal penalty prescribed by the law. Age is, no doubt, a circumstance to be taken into consideration, but this has got to be taken into consideration along with various other circumstances present on record and the circumstances to which attention may be drawn either by the prosecution or the defence. The murder, in this case, was extremely cowardly in character. The murdered man was not even given a sporting chance".

NOTHING EXTENUATING.

Continuing Their Lordships said:—"This is not the first case of the kind. We are bound to take notice of the recrudescence of murders of this description. Their is nothing on record which can be urged in mitigating of the sentence, although we have explored the whole of the records in our endeavour to find something or other in favour of the accused. We are of opinion that we should be failing in our duty, if we refrained from confirming the sentence of death passed by the Commissioners".—A. P.

DACCA POLICE OFFICER SHOT

DACCA, August 22.

Mr. C. G. Grassby, Additional Superintendent of Police, Dacca was shot at this afternoon, by a Bengali youth. The alleged assailant was immediately arrested. A bomb and a revolver containing six cartridges are stated to have been found on him. The condition of Mr. Grassby, who was hit in the arm is not serious. —A.P.

GOODBYE TO DEMOCRACY

What A Punjab Nationalist Muslim Leader Thinks Of Award

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Prof. Abdul Majid Khan, member of the Working Committee of the Punjab Nationalist Muslim Party in a statement to the press on the Communal Award says:—

"As a friend of India, it was the first and foremost duty of the Premier to scrap separate electorates forthwith, but situated as he is, he cannot but play the second fiddle to the Secretary of State, who in matters communal, in particular, can hardly scout Sir Fazal-i-Hussain's suggestions.

In 1909, the late Lord Morley made an apt and eloquent reference to the Anglo-Mahomedan alliance when he held Lord Minto responsible for "starting the Muslim hare".

In 1932, the Premier has carefully cemented that alliance by giving separate electorates to Mahomedans and Europeans, practically for eternity as even in 1944 the question in all probability will not be referred to the electors but to the elected members who left to themselves will never vote for joint electorates.

WRONG DONE TO INDIAN WOMEN.

Incidentally, he has done a great wrong to the women-folk of India, by arbitrarily extending to them the vicious system of communal electorates.

He avows that separate electorate have been regarded by minorities as safeguards for the protection of their interests. If so the country is entitled to know as to what are those special reasons for which Muslims who form 56.6 and 54, per cent. of the population, in the Punjab and Bengal respectively, have been allowed this exceptional concession.

ANGLO-MUSLIM ALLIANCE.

In the Punjab out of 175 seats, Muslims are sure to capture at least 90, one Anglo-Indian and one European will also always vote with them and all this will happen under separate electorates, which plainly means that Hindus and Sikhs will have no voice whatsoever in the choice of their masters till the crack of doom, perhaps. One shudders to visualise the consequences of such an undemocratic and unhealthy state of affairs in the near future. It ill lies in the mouth of Muslim reactionaries to cry that the same will be the lot of their co-religionists in provinces like U. P., C. P., Bombay and Madras. But it must be borne in mind, here that Hindus throughout India have insisted and are still insisting on the immediate introduction of joint electorates so if Muslims in minority provinces will have to say in the election of their rulers they themselves are responsible for it and not the Hindu community.

In Bengal the Muslims can invariably depend on the support of Europeans and thus secure a majority of over 60 per cent. for all practical purposes though technically they have been allotted only about 48.5 per cent. seats. So the Anglo-Mahomedan alliance is written on the wall. Anyone who runs can see it.

As a Nationalist Muslim, I am constrained to remark that the Premier in his attempt to scramble the tangled communal hedge was caught and while trying to tread the communal tow-path, fell down. Personally I would invariably prefer the present ordinance-ridden, semi-unitary and demi-diarchical form of Government with joint electorates, to full fledged dominion status with separate electorates, under which Legislative Councils will be converted into communal cock-pits breeding interminable dissensions leading to irretrievable disaster. It is high time for the Nationalists to bestir themselves and produce a better scheme than the one announced by the Premier.

STOP PRESS

SOCIETY MARRIAGE CANCELLED

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A youthful romance received a setback to-day, when the marriage of Mr. John Amery, a young film producer and son of Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., former Dominions Secretary, to Miss Una Eveline Wing, 22 year old actress, which was to have taken place to-day at Chelsea Register Office was suddenly cancelled.

Mr. John Amery who had entered the notice of marriage on Friday, had made all arrangements and the ceremony was fixed for mid-day but an hour before, two telegrams from Lord and Lady Greenwood, Mr. Amery's uncle and aunt, were received at the Register Officer giving instruction not to allow the marriage to take place, as their nephew was under age. The latter also received a telegram from his mother giving similar instructions.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH PREFERENCE AGREEMENT

DELAY IN FORMULATING LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

SIMLA, August 22

Enquiries by the Associated Press regarding legislative proposals arising out of Ottawa Agreement show that there is little prospect of tariff proposals being brought up before the Assembly at the next session in September.

It is stated that the scheme involves many questions which are inextricably linked up with financial issues and that both the Finance and Commerce Departments will have to sit and carefully work out the directions in which the tariffs are to be increased and those in which they are to be lowered with a view to giving preference to the United Kingdom on the lines agreed to at Ottawa. It is impossible to anticipate in which category any particular goods would fall. It is, however, made clear that in any scheme the fundamental point to be kept in view is how to expand trade between the two countries without imposing on the consumer on the whole a higher burden than at present. The most important point is that the agreement to achieve its purpose, must expand trade and in this sphere it is difficult to calculate at present what percentage of expansion the agreement would bring about.

WAITING FOR COUNTRY'S "FULL SAY"

Another reason why legislation on the subject will not be undertaken in a hurry is that the Government of India would like one country to digest the provisions of the agreement. The various trades concerned must have time to appreciate the position and give expression to their views. It is not possible to anticipate whether legislation would even be ready for the November session in view of the fact that a great deal would depend on whether the Government has been able to work out the financial and other reactions of the scheme and whether the country has had its full say on the subject before the Assembly takes up its consideration but it is emphasised that no time will be lost beyond what is absolutely necessary for a full consideration of the issue in terms of tariff duties. As regards the industries which may hereafter get protection the clause authorising the termination of the agreement between six months and a year can be brought into operation in respect of any or all items—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Words
Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.
A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Daily Edition)

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN.
Yearly ..... Rs. 12
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 6
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

FOR INSURANCE MEN:—An enterprising and popular Life Office has a few vacancies for JUNIOR ORGANISERS. Salary Rs. 50 with good commissions and future prospects. Men with some experience preferred. Cash security Rs. 250 essential. Apply Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—Highly educated and religious - minded young men and women, capable of serving as Journalists, Public Speakers and Social Workers. Pay from Rs. 300/- up to Rs. 500. Probation period from one to three months without pay. Apply Box No. 1705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 7709

WANTED—One SENIOR TRAINED and one JUNIOR TRAINED MISTRESSES for Baijnath Girls' H. E. School, Monghyr. Applications are invited by the 25th August, 1932, stating minimum pay they will accept. Free lodging will be provided. KEDAR NATH GOENKA. Hony. Secretary.
A R 7824

WANTED—Four FIELD INSPECTORS to be attached to our Nagpur Branch. Salary Rs. 50-5-100 plus Inter-Class Ry. fare and Rs. 1/8 daily allowance when on business tour of the Company. To safeguard the interest of the Company, Investment of Rs. 500 shall be necessary on joining. Please apply:—MENUR & CO., Managing Agents, The Country Insurance Co., Ltd., Stephen House, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta, or A. JAMIESON, Esqr., C/o Dr. H. C. Miller Cradock Town, Nagpore C. P.
A R 7827

WANTED—A GRADUATE or NON-GRADUATE to teach PERSIAN and other subjects. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply very early. HEAD MASTER, Topiwalla High School, Malvan, District Ratnagiri.
A 5407

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4588

Profession

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose envelope.

Lost and Found

£10 REWARD

LOST on 21st. July, possibly on board S. S. "CHITRAL", DIAMOND PRINCE OF WALES FEATHERS BROOCH. The above reward will be paid by SUMMERS HENDERSON & CO., 48, Lime St., London, England, for the return of the brooch intact.
PB

Educational

THE MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, (Dar-ul-Uloom) Panchgani, teaches from PRIMARY (Vernacular) to MATRICULATION. This year Matriculation results were CENT PER CENT. School RE-OPENS after Vacation on 5th September, 1932. Fees moderate. Illustrated Prospectus on application to (1) Mr. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, Honarary Secretary, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, (Samuel Street, Mandvi), Bombay, (2) THE PRINCIPAL, Mr. M. B. HUSSAIN, M.A., B.Sc., Hon. (Edin) Dip. Educ. etc.
E 5410

For Sale

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM LAUNCHES of 22½ tons and 7½ tons, for towing barges or carrying passengers. Draft 6½ feet and 5 feet. Can work in shallow water. They are lying at old Ferry Wharf (Carnac Bunder). Apply for further particulars to A. B. CURSETJEE & SONS, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.
P R 7808

Matrimonial.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a highly accomplished and handsome young lady (Roman Catholic) of high Social Status and very rich family. Prefers Civil Service Officer, Doctor or Civil Engineer under forty-five years and with monthly income over five-hundred rupees. Correspondence strictly confidential. Please write giving full particulars to Box No. 1715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 7828

Agents Wanted

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT ORGANISERS and AGENTS in all unrepresented areas on liberal commission for THE UNITED BENGAL INSURANCE LTD. Apply at 87, Gobinda Chandra Das Road, Dacca, (Bengal).
R 7730 B

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

"Trade Mark Caution"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, a Public Limited Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, with a Registered Office at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, are the Owners and Proprietors of the following Trade Marks:—

(1) "TOMCO" General Trade Mark.
(2) "SARASWATI".
(3) "JAI."
(4) "SAF KARO" and
(5) "CHALLAK."

The Trade Mark. "TOMCO" is the General Trade Mark of the Company and the others are used in respect of different kinds of Hair Oils, Perfumes and Toilet Requisites, Motor and Metal Polish, Grease Remover and other articles of a similar nature manufactured or otherwise dealt with by them and that any fraudulent or colourable imitation thereof or other infringement or their rights will be dealt with according to Law.

Declarations in respect of the said Trade Marks have been registered in British India under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908.

N. S. GUBBI & COMPANY.
Patent & Trade Mark Agents,
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
5406.

Legal Notices.

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind

F. C. D. No. 234 of 1931
Execution application No. 964 of 1931
CUTLER PALMER & Co. Plaintiff J. Creditors.
Versus
MARY DE SILVA, Christian, adult, housewoman, residing in Camp Deolali, Administratrix of the estate of Michael De Silva, deceased ..... Defendant J. Debtor

To The Defendant Abovenamed, Judgment-debtor.

Whereas in the abovenamed suit, the plaintiff, the decree-holder, has applied for the sale of Shares Nos. 18731 to 18760 of Canteen Contractors Syndicate Karachi you are hereby informed that the 30th day of August 1932, before 2nd Registrar at 12 noon has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 19th day of August, 1932.

Seal

By Order,
Clerk of the Court.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE at the Sale Roofs of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. of Immoveable Property at LAKHAN, KOTDI STREET, AJMERE, under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4183 of 1924 Chandmal Chhaganmal v/s. Motilal Gulabchand and Others and Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Applicants and Charge Holders and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order made therein on the 4th September, 1931.

A Building in Lakhan, Kotdi Street, Ajmere, bounded on the East by the house of Kesrimal Valad Chogmal Baid, on the West by the Upasara of Oswal, on the South by the Public Road and on the North by the house of Kissonsingji Sing.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.,
Telephone No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE sparingly used well made household furniture, large and small Safes, Kelvinator (Refrigerator), combination Gramophone, Piano, Glass Crockery, fancy articles, etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 62, Medows Street, Fort.

Property on view.
D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at "The Grange" 22 Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, Fort. Of the best modern style complete bungalow furniture, H. M. V. gramophone, richly upholstered full size Chesterfield and drawing room suites, piano, Singer machine, old China and Satsumaware, carpets, best plated and silverware, cutlery, etc. On view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Under kind instructions from the Officer Commanding No. 29, M.T. Coy. and the Garrison Engineer, Bombay, the undersigned will offer for Sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, 29-8-32, at 9 A.M. Sharp, behind Assaye Building Colaba at Mechanical Depot and immediately afterwards at 12 A.M. Sharp at Barrack Master Store Yard.

Two Ford Model T Vans, Packing materials and other motor machinal almirah, Bed-stead, Chairs, Cots, I.T. Receptacles, Tables, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Terms strictly cash.
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
(Govt. Auctioneers),
93, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
'SUNNY" SECOND WEEK
"SUNSHINE SUSIE"
with
RENATE MULLER, JACK HULBERT, OWEN NARES.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IVOR NOVELLO
in
"ONCE A LADY"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
in
MERELY MARY ANN

OPERA HOUSE
REDUCED PRICES
FAREWELL WEEK
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
JULIUS CAESAR
WEDNESDAY 24TH AT 6-30 p.m.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
THURSDAY 25th AT 3, 6-30 P.M.
HAMLET
Prices Rs. 2/4; Rs. 1/2; Annas 9 and Annas 6
Booking at Roses & Theatre.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
NEK ABLA
100 per cent IMPERIAL COLOSSAL TALKIE. Adapted from the famous stage success "SILVER KING" or "PAKJAD PARIN"
Featuring
JAMSHEDJI, MUSHTARI & HADI
Director: Rustom Poonawalla.
with a
Roaring Gujarati Comedy
SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA
with
Master TRIKUM, CHANDOO and BABY GHASWALLA
Shows at 5, 7-30 and 10.
Majestic Cinema
Girgaum, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE

Sales of properties, situate at Vithalwady Telwady and Coombharwada Street Dadar, advertised to take place (to-day) the 23rd and Friday the 26th inst. respectively, have been POSTPONED 'sine die'.

Sale of property situate at Masjid Street, Cross Lane, shall take place on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. as previously advertised.
BENNETT & CO.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 24th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea-Face, next to Vianellis Restaurant of the best selected design highly furnished complete dining drawing and bed room furniture. Chesterfield and drawing room suits, Sofa cabinet, Show case, Gramophone, Wardrobe, Jacobine teapoys, Dining table and chairs, Table ornaments, Crockery and plated-ware, etc.

VORA & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Taian Maru	3159	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	31 Aug.	4 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
*Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	.....
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@17 Sept
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers,	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	18 Aug.	5 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	1 Sept.	19 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	7 Sept.	13 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22000	21 Sept.	27 Sept.

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent., reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars please apply to:—
Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building:,
270/272 Hornby Road.
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegram "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line.
REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	11th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Celebes ,,	25th ,,	6thSept.
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Argun ,,	8th Oct.	25th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD (Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150, 25472. Telegrams "Shosen".

DON'T FAIL TO SEE!
DURING THIS WEEK
Greatest Mythological Talkie
KRISHNA-AVATAR
BEST MUSIC & SONGS
With
SHANTAKUMARI
Shows 5, 7-15 & 10-30 P. M.
Krishna Cinema
DILKASH THEATRE, New Chandi Road.

AWARD UNDER FIRE

Premier's Justice Challenged

HINDUS WILL FIGHT FOR REVISION

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The Punjab Hindu Conference under the auspices of the arya-Swaraj Sabha was held here today.

The attendance was small, but delegates from about a dozen districts of the Punjab attended. After ten hours' session the Conference passed the following resolutions unanimously.

Whereas in the considered opinion of representative Hindus of the Punjab the communal award given by the Premier as the decision of His Majesty's Government is, besides, being extremely unjust and unfair to the Hindus in as much as it makes the predominant majority of Hindus all over India insignificant, destructive of all principles of nationalism, is antagonistic to the best interest of India, being based on religion as a factor in politics, and a great menace to the peace of India.

Moreover, as in particular with reference to the Punjab, it is bound to lead to Muslim aggrandisement and communal bitterness and reduce the Hindu and Sikh communities to a permanent position of statutory inferiority, it declares the same is wholly unacceptable and calls upon the Hindus to make every effort to have it abrogated and make common cause if and when possible with the nationalist elements of other communities to have it replaced by a constitution based on joint electorates with necessary safeguards for the rights of minorities.

HINDU CIVILISATION

As the necessity for the establishment of an organisation for protecting, promoting and advancing the political and economic interests of Hindus and defending and strengthening Hindu civilisation including the protection of their numerical strength in the province has been felt for a long time as great desideratum, this conference of representative Hindus of the Punjab decides to start a National Hindu Sabha in the Punjab and appoints a committee to draw up a scheme of its constitution and work.

The mover of the second resolution said that the existing Hindu Sabha was adormant body and a live Hindu political organisation was necessary in the Punjab.

o

MUSLIM DEMANDS UNABATED

—:o:—

Decision On Other Points Urged

NEW DELHI, August 21.

The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference has adopted the following resolutions:—

In the opinion of the Board, the decision of His Majesty's Government, about the measure of Moslem representation in the Provincial Legislatures, is disappointing, as it falls very much short of the Moslem demands embodied in the resolution of the All-India Moslem Conference, as it denies the right of statutory majority by Separate Electorates to Mussalmans in the Punjab and Bengal; reduces the weightage now enjoyed by Mussulmans in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Madras Legislative Councils; gives weightage to non-Muslim minorities in the North-West Frontier Province equivalent to three times their population, which is much in excess of the weightage given to Moslems in their minority provinces; omits British Baluchistan from the general scheme of Reforms; and leaves the question of the Separation of Sind as provisional as before.

FULL MOSLEM DEMANDS.

The Board while appreciating the efforts of His Majesty's Government to meet the demands of all concerned and recognising that their decision does meet a portion of the Moslem demands, is strongly of the opinion that no constitution will be acceptable to the Moslems of India unless it embodies in it all the other Moslem demands embodied in the resolution of January, 1929, and further explained and confirmed in the resolution of April, 1931.

The Board most emphatically adds that the Moslems of India will not accept any constitution unless it creates completely autonomous federal States of equal status and accepts the principle that the transfer of power shall be from Parliament to the Provinces and not from Parliament to the Central Government.

BENGAL AND SIND.

The Board further urges upon His Majesty's Government to make an immediate announcement that the future Constitution will be based on the principles enunciated in the preceding paragraphs.

The Board is emphatically of the opinion that great injustice has been done to the Moslems of Bengal inasmuch as His Majesty's Government have in their decision departed from the well-recognised principle that no majority shall be reduced to a minority or equality.

The separation of Sind being one of the most vital demands of Moslems in India, this meeting of the Board demands that Sind shall be separated from the Bombay Presidency without any further delay.

JOINT ELECTORATES

Case Ignored By Government

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Maulana Yakub Hassan, in the course of a statement on Communal Award, says: Now that Government are agreeing to grant almost all the conditions in respect of the Northwest Frontier Province and Sind and a majority in the Councils of the Punjab and Bengal on which the acceptance of joint electorates by Mussalmans was originally based, they have no reason to give the go-bye to the "uniform system of joint electorates" which the Government acknowledge they would much prefer. It was the obvious duty of the Government to examine the case for joint versus separate electorates and after weighing all the points of agreement and disagreement between the communities at various stages of discussion they should have given a decision that they honestly believed was in the best interests of the minorities and the Indian nation as a whole.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS.

Continuing, Maulana Yakub Hassan says: As regards the Muslim community it cannot be denied that the Muslim nationalists are a formidable force to reckon with and no arrangement through whatever agency it may be brought about, can be recognised as a settled fact unless it is ratified by the Muslim Nationalists. Congress Muslims and religious leaders of the community, that is the members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema being mostly in jail or otherwise gagged and other Nationalist Muslims being under the chafing restraints imposed on them by the ordinances, there is no hope for the Muslim Nationalists to assert themselves in an organised manner. If Government sincerely desire that an equitable settlement should be arrived at between the communities without the intereference of the Government they should withdraw the ordinance, remove the ban from Congress and set free all political prisoners.—A.P.

WINDOW LEAF FALLS ON A PEDESTRIAN

Victim Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The man died on account of a heavy leaf of a window on the third floor of Ambalal Building, at Love Grove Road falling on his head. The leaf has the support of only one and badly rusted hinge. In our opinion the owner of the building is responsible for the unhappy occurrence."

This was the unanimous verdict of the City Coroner's Jury touching the death of one Sangappa Hawpanna, who died on Sunday morning at the K.E.M. Hospital where he had been removed after the accident.

Narandas Mawji stated that his employee, one Gahu Shanker, had taken the contract of collecting rent of a chawl on Love Grove Road. The chawl belonged to one M.P. Engineer and was known as Ambalal Building. On Saturday at 10-30 p.m. witness was told that a man was lying on the road and was badly injured. He went to the spot and found the deceased lying in a pool of blood. The window leaf which the witness identified was lying near the injured man. It was hanging on only one hinge and that too was badly rusted.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

HOW RUSSIANS LIVE

BRITISH VISITOR TELLS PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE

"I have recently had the opportunity of seeing a large part of Russia which is off the beaten track. I have travelled thousands of miles among the peasants and have stayed in many villages and provincial towns. Thus I have seen parts of the country which the Government do not as a rule permit outsiders to see writes Mr. J. F. Stewart, in the "Manchester Guardian". I was the technical adviser and expert member of a small commission sent out by a London Trust Company. The U.S.S.R. Government had been negotiating with the company with a view to the latter taking up cerain concessions which extended over a great part of Russia and Siberia, and my job was to inspect these.

We travelled in a leisurely way over some thousands of miles by rail, sledge, and other conveyance. My profession has called for similar work over most of the world for over thirty years, so that I may claim to be an experienced observer. I had no special arrangements made for me, and, while I was throughout shown every country, I was never shown anything else. Unlike Mr. Shaw and other distinguished visitors, I was never treated to motor rides, cinemas, picture galleries, theatres, operas, nor did I get free or special terms at any hotels. The Government were desirous that the company should take up the concession, and I was a man it might have been to the interest of the Soviet to please. But, while, as I say, I was always shown every courtesy, no more notice was taken of me than of any ordinary traveller, and there was never the slightest restriction placed on my movements either in Moscow or anywhere else.

MOSCOW PRICES.

I had plently of time to see Moscow, having to kick my heels there doing nothing for a very long time. The Russians are past-masters in the art of procrastination; appointments are repeatedly made and not kept, and the delays were exasperating. I had nothing else to do, and I wandered miles upon miles of Moscow streets at all hours of the day and night. I never knew streets so quiet. At night especially I was never once accosted by male or female or stopped or questioned by policeman. I know most of the principal cities of Europe and America, and I do not know any other where man, woman, or child can walk freely all night long.

I have seen plenty of abject misery and suffering in Moscow, but no actual starvation. I do not say it does not exist, but, with plenty of opportunities and many friends among those to whom the Soviet was anathema, I never saw it. Housing conditions are appalling. Food is at times almost unprocurable, and at all times the prices both of food and other commodities are terrifying. I know one apartment-house built for thirty families which now houses four hundred families. I know other places where people of refinement are glad to live in boot cupboards, under stairs, and in coalholes, and on food that would hardly keep a sparrow alive. But the Russian seems to accept all this philosophically and to live on less than anybody else, and, as far as I saw, everyone has food and shelter of some kind.

I can confirm the stories of fabulous prices in the hotels. These, like everything else, belong to the Government. When I was in Moscow I paid over £1 for two miserable little cutlets not much bigger than a penny and not fit to eat. But I think these prices are only for foreigners, and I seem to remember other European countries where I have been fleeced almost as badly. On the other hand, at the three hotels I know I always had excellent rooms, clean and airy, with good bathroom, and plenty of hot and cold water clean towels and so on. On one of my visits to Moscow the only hotel I could get into had no single room vacant and only one suite. It cost me just over £1 a day for the rooms, but there was a little hall, a bedroom for my manservant (I had none), a very good bedroom, and a most luxurious sitting-room. The whole of the furniture was so beautiful that I came to the conclusion it had been looted from some palace, and there was a perfect gem of a French clock which severely tested my honesty, I saw nothing but the prices to complain of at the hotels. In some of the provincial towns, such as Vyatka, the hotels were excellent.

RAILWAY CONTRASTS.

I have travelled on all classes of the railways, and here I differ from most of the accounts I have seen. The best main lines, such as the one from the Polish border to Siberia, are good. The gauge is the broad one, and the carriages are consequently very roomy. They were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was spotless. As a mater of fact, these carriages were the most comfortable I have ever travelled in. The dining-cars were comfortable, the food was good, well cooked, and well served, while the courtesy of all the staff could not be surpassed and the prices, surprisingly, were reasonable.

On the more important branch lines there were no dining-cars, but the carriage and beds were clean and comfortable and the courteous attendants were ready to make tea for us at all hours and to rush off to buy us food at the stations. Of the accommodation on the ordinary branch lines the less said the better. The carriages were close, filthy, and ill-smelling to a degree, but so were the only passengers, and the accommodation was exactly suited to the usual clientele.

SCHOOL CRICKET TOO PROFESSIONAL

"Game, Not Averages"

A complaint that the "professional spirit" was spreading to school cricket was made by Brig-Gen. H. Bateman-Champain, who presided at the annual dinner of the Cheltonian Society at the Trocadero Restaurant. In proposing the toast of Cheltenham College, he said: "There is more in cricket than the winning of the match. Watching a team of professionals, one knows what to expect, for the professionals have to make their livelihood at the game win points for their county, and keep up their own averages.

"It is, however, terrible to see this spirit spreading to amateur matches, as I myself saw at a recent match between two schools at Lord's, when, in the course of two days' play both sides made no attempt to win, but seemed more concerned with not losing.

"The game is more than the players and their averages."

An inscribed silver tray was presented to Mr. H. Hardy on his retirement from the headmastership of Cheltenham College to take up that of Shrewsbury.

CANING A PUPIL

Headmaster's Rights

Henry Joad, 57 headmaster of Hyde Council School, West Hendon, successfully appealed at Middlesex Quarter sessions against a conviction and fine of 10s with 5gns costs inflicted at Hendon Petty Sessions on a summons alleging that he assaulted a schoolboy, named Alfred George Coles.

The boy, whose age was given as 13, said that he was at school doing arithmetic when a boy in font of him jogged his arm and made his scribble, across the book. He knocked the boy's arm said: "Look what you have made me do," whereupon the boy began to cry.

The class master, Mr. Grundy, asked the reason, and the boy said that he (Coles) had puched him. Mr. Joad entered the class-room, got a cane, and told him (Coles) to put out his hand. He did not do so, and Mr. Joad hit him across the shoulders, legs and back.

Coles denied being defiant. He said that he struggled, but did not strike the head-master. He got hold of the cane and broke it in the centre. It was not the first time he had been punished. He had been caned for playing truant.

Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., for Mr. Joad, produced the school punishment book, which, he said, showed only fifteen entries of corporal punishment since 1929, and Cole's name appeared four times. Mr. Cassels said that there were 650 pupils.

Dr. H. W. Walter, of Calindale said that he examined Coles after his punishment and found bruises on the left shoulder, back thighs, left arm and wrist.

STORY OF STRUGGLE.

Mr. Joad, giving evidence, said that he had been headmaster of of the school for nineteen years and had been teaching for forty-two years. He had never had a complaint before in regard to punishment.

Coles refused to hold out his hand, and because of this he was given four strokes with the cane across the shoulders. The boy struggled and witness thought he was attempting to strike him. When the class master came up Coles snatched the cane and split it. The boy was not punished after he broke the cane.

"Discipline must be enforced. I must be master," added Mr. Joad.

Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C. (the chairman), said that it seemed to the Court quite clear that the chastisement given by the head-master on this occasion was not excessive and should have been given. The Court were unanimously of opinion that the appeal must be allowed with costs and the conviction quashed.

Mr. Cassels said that Mr. Joad, having cleared his reputation, desired him to say that, though he was entitled to his costs, he did not propose to tax them against respondent or anyone else.

BEST INDIAN FABRICS

LAL MILLS AHMEDABAD

ELEGANT DESIGNS LOVELY COLOURS

Indian Yarn Indian Labour

LAL MILLS FINEST FABRICS SHIRTINGS POPLINS MULLS & VOILES SAREES DHOTIES ETC. INDIA'S BEST.

Agents: SHAH MOHANLAL CHHOTALAL, Punch Kuwa, Kapad Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

BEST IN QUALITY DURABLE IN WEAR

Apply for samples and rates. SALES DEPT.

"LAL MILLS" AHMEDABAD.

GIRL IN BOY'S DRESS

Stowaway In A Schooner

Amazing adventures of the eighteen year old daughter of a former South American President were revealed in London and Lisbon the other day. She ran away while on holiday in Cornwall, crossed from Penzance to France in a fishing boat, clad in grey flannel trousers and a blouse, she stowed away in a British schooner, was discovered and taken to Lisbon.

The girl, Senorita Elena de Araujo, stowed away at Sait Nazaire but was discovered in the Bay of Biscay because she became seasick and had to leave her hiding-place on the schooner. The ship arrived in the Tagus.

AT ENGLISH SCHOOL

The adventurous Senorita is the daughter of the former President of the Republic of San Salvador, Senor Arturo de Araujo, and his wife, who was English-woman, who are not in Guatemala.

Mr. A. H. King, English Consul General at Lisbon said that Miss Elena de Araujo left England apparently in the spirit of adventure.

"I understand," he said, "that she left Penzance on board a fishing boat sailing to a port in France, and from there made her way over land to Nantes. Wearing grey flannel trousers, canvas shoes and an ordinary blouse, she 'stowed away' on the Shoal Fisher.

"When discovered the captain took charge of her and treated the girl with every kindness. On arriving in Lisbon she was identified by her diplomatic passport.

"I understand that she has informed her parents, who are in Guatemala, of her whereabouts, and until they reply her movements are somewhat uncertain.

"It is quite possible that she may return to England on the Shoal Fisher.

STAYING IN SHIP

"She is fairly well supplied with money and has elected to stay on board ship. The captain is quite willing to look after her until plans for her future have been made.

"She is a very self-possessed young lady and I should say quite able to look after herself"

Miss Leeson, one of the principals of Ivy House School, Wimbledon, told that Senorita de Araujo was a pupil there from September to December last year.

"She came to us from America, where she had been educated in New York, I understand. She was nineteen, tall and with a fair beauty. Some might describe her as a platinum blonde. She was decidedly a girl full of spirit and with a love of adventure, although she did not indulge her love while at school," added Miss Leeson.

"After the revolution which deprived her father of the Presidency of San Salvador, her mother cabled us asking for Elena's release. She feared their altered circumstances brought about by the revolution might make it expedient for the girl to leave the school, and she went after spending only one term here. She went to live with her aunt in Ealing."

The girl's aunt told that her niece stayed with her from last Christmas until about six weeks ago, when she went to Cornwall for a holiday. It was understood that she would make her way home to her parents from Cornwall.

WANTED Selling Agents FOR Bombay Chronicle

Apply to the Manager

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

HARI BUILDING, OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A DIPLOMATIST'S BATHE

Trouble At Alexandria Beach

CAIRO, (By Mail).

Alexandria is celebrated for the strictness of the control of its bathing beaches, and this disciplinary zeal led to a diplomatic incident."

In view of the fact that a heavy sea was running a black cone was hoisted, indicating that bathing was not allowed. In spite of this the Austrian Minister Baron Versbach, determined to take a dip. The beach inspector, who happens to be the Channel swimmer, Ishaik Effendi Hilmi, remonstrated, perhaps too violently. An altercation ensued and the diplomatist was eventually haled, pyjama-clad, to the police station, where this horrifying situation produced explanations, apologies, and official statements.

His Excellency, however, was not appeased and has communicated with his Government. It is, perhaps, fortunate that Austria does not possess battleships.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

Indian Judges

BIOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL SKETCHES

with a Foreword by
The Hon. Sir B. L. MITTER, K.C.S.I.

Law Member, Govt. of India.

This is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half century. "A glorious band who have illumined the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation."

CONTENTS

Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar
Nanabhai Haridas
Dwarkanath Mitter
Mahadev Govind Ranade
Sir S. Subramania Aiyar
Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar
Badruddin Tyabji
Sir Gurudas Bannerjee
Sir P. C. Bannerjee
Sarada Charan Mitra
Sir Syed Amir Ali
Kashinath T. Telang
Justice Mahmood
Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter
Sir Asutosh Mukherjee
Sir N. Chandavarkar
Sir C. Sankaran Nair
V. Krishnasami Aiyar
Justice Shah Din
Sir Shadi Lal.
Sir Abdur Rahim

WITH PORTRAITS

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
RAM MOHUN ROY.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
LORD SINHA.
SIR D. E. WACHA.
ANNIE BESANT.
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
SIR W. WEDDERBURN.
M. MOHAN MALAVIYA.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 (Three). To Subs. of the "Indidan Review," Rs. 2-8 each.

Famous Parsis. Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsis. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Eminent Mussalmans. Sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, etc. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Christians. Biographical sketches of famous Indian Christians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Scientists. Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches. Rs. 3. To Subs of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen. Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound, 450 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3 To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master. By the Disciples of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

☞ Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who desires to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance by M.O. V.P.P.'s will not be sent.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS

SERIAL STORY

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

Full Story Of The Screen Play

The following is the full story of the screen-play: "The Beast of the City," which was shown at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R. Burnett.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Corporal Michael Fitzpatrick could hardly wait until Saturday morning to strut before his youthful companions in his bright new uniform. Breakfast was hardly over before he gathered up his night-stick, put his cap on at an asquint slant, and sauntered forth. His father had not been home all night, so he missed the morning ritual of a bear-hug and an admonition to be a good boy.

He paused on the doorstep, swung his stick, and began to whistle. It was nine o'clock and no school. All the other little boys in the neighborhood would be out. But he saw none of them, and furthermore he did not see Big Money Monaghan, the cop on the corner. He was the one he wanted to impress more than anyone else. Who was Monaghan, anyway? Just an ordinary flat-foot. And who was he?—Corporal Michael Fitzpatrick!

So he strolled down toward the corner, a brave little figure who might have been a cop in Lilliput, twirling his stick as big as any policeman, and imbued with the authority of a corporal. He had gotten midway down the block when a car, long, sleek, black, with side curtains up, drew to the curb. Two men, pinch-backed coats and derbies set at the same angle, jumped out.

"Hello, there, copper!" one of them greeted, his thin lips wreathed in the semblance of a smile.

"Hello!" exclaimed Mickey proudly.

"Your dad—you, know, the Chief,—told us to pick you up—we're goin' on a raid," said the second.

"Whatcha goin' t'raid?" asked Mickey striking a pose, one hand behind his coat-tails, the other swinging his rosewood.

"We got a big raid on—come on!" the first dapper-dressed young man caught Mickey by the arm.

"S-a-a-y!" exclaimed Mickey, drawing back. "Where's yer badge—are you dicks?"

Both threw back their coat lapels and displayed badges, which they quickly covered. Mickey looked at them admiringly. But he would not be manhandled like this. He drew back.

"Take yer hands off'n me," he said, with dignity. "I'll get in—where's my dad?"

"He's at the place we're goin' to raid," said one of the dapper young men. "Hurry up."

"Make it snappy—we ain't got much time," seconded the other.

Mickey looked around to see whether anyone had witnessed this recognition of his authority. But he saw no one. He climbed into the car. The two young fellow with derbies got in behind him. The door slammed. The chauffeur, half looking back, muttered an "Okay," and the car shot forward.

One of the gunmen got on either side of Mickey, who was peering out, ready to wave at anyone who might be in sight.

"Hit it up, Mike!" cried one of the men, above the roar of the engine.

"Where're we goin'?" demanded Mickey, leaning back comfortably.

"You'd be surprised, copper!" said the second gunman.

Mickey looked at him a second, and then sensing the evil look in his eye, drew back his club. The other one grabbed it. Mickey began to fight with tooth and toe. He kicked the derby off the young man on his right, and sank his teeth into the arm of the man on his right.

A big hand closed over his mouth, not that Mickey would have screamed, for Mickey fought his battles silently. But the big hand closed off his wind, and he could not breathe; and the car had not gone ten blocks before the little fellow sank back with a sigh.

In a cigar-store down on the river front, where the fog almost obscured the entrance and where it bellowed in when the door was open, a solitary figure entered. The man, his cap down on his forehead, his head lowered in his coat-collar, walked up to the counter.

"Gimme a package o' cigarettes," he said in muffled tones.

"What kind?" asked the buxom woman, who came from the rear of the place, bringing with her the odor of cooking cabbage.

"Those," indicated the man. He nervously tore the wrapper off, dug out one of the fags and lighted it. Then he raised his head.

"Gotta telephone here?" he asked.

"Sure—right over there," indicated the woman. The man sorted out a nickel and shuffled towards the booth. The woman narrowly watched him. He closed the door tight and turned his head toward the door so that he could look out as he called, his mouth close to the receiver.

The woman began to arrange some things on the counter near the 'phone booth, straining her ears to catch the conversation, on the alert—because she was suspicious—habitually—and curious—constitutionally.

"Howard two-thousand," said the man in one of those voices which cannot be heard beyond the receiver. Then, "Chief Fitzpatrick." There was a click and the man continued. "Is this Chief Fitzpatrick?...Yes, yes...I want to talk to the Chief. . it's about his son...." There was a long pause. The man began to get nervous, started once to hang up the telephone, but held on. "Yes. . . . Is this Chief Fitzpatrick talkin'," his voice was hoarse. "Well, I'm speakin' for the guys what's got your son. . . . Yes, yes...he's okay ...now... When you lay off he'll be brought back safe. . . . Belmonte?... Never heard of him... You got the wrong guys this time...Lay off.... Get me——"

He slammed up the receiver and walked out. The woman looked up quickly, but the man merely nodded, his chin still in his coat collar, and walked out. She watched the door close, waited a moment and then went back to her cabbage, which she was preparing for supper. She had not been at her task more than ten minutes before two big, well-dressed men in fedora hats, entered.

"We're from headquarters," they informed her. "We traced a call from here—who has been usin' your 'phone?" one of them asked.

On her guard, as well with crooks as with cops, she hesitated.

"Why—nobody I don't think has been usin' the 'phone," she said slowly. She looked from one to the other. "I don know——"

One of the officers walked around the counter and took her by the arm.

"Come on, sis—don't kid us, now—who was usin' that 'phone?" he asked. Then threateningly, "Unless you want to go to the station to tell about it."

"I got two kids an' a sick husband," wailed the woman now thoroughly intimidated. "Lemme see—oh, yes—there was a feller in here a few minutes ago what used the 'phone. But I didn't pay any attention to him. A lotta people use my 'phone. It's public."

"What did he look like?"

"Thin—white-faced—looked like a dope—nervous—had on a cap—"

The two detectives looked at each other.

Daisy Beaumont had been chucked in a rear room, devoid of furniture, filled with odds and ends, bits of plumbing, paint cans, tangled rope, in Guiseppe Belmonte's hunting lodge, fifty miles from the Big Burg. She knew it was Belmonte's hunting lodge, although they had brought her in blindfolded. But they had neglected to blindfold Daisy soon enough. She had been there before. And Daisy was observing.

The only light in the place was a small old-fashioned bulb, which hung near the ceiling. It threw out a yellow light, and the bulb was dust-covered. But when Daisy's eyes became accustomed to the light she began to take stock of the place. With the sense of comfort characteristic of beautiful women and cats, she picked out the softest spot in the place—a pile of rope—and sat down. They had at least left her her cigarettes, and she smoked one after the other as she waited. And she waited . . . that night they threw her in food and some coffee, without comment, and Daisy said nothing. . . then came a blanket... . . But the next day after breakfast the door opened and they pushed in a small figure. The door slammed shut.

"Who are you?" demanded the small fellow.

Daisy looked at him a moment.

"Who are you?"

"I'm Corporal Michael Fitzpatrick!" stoically exclaimed the little fellow. "Who are you?"

CHAPTER XXIV.

Daisy Beaumont had been a resourceful girl all her life. Little education—but lots of experience In her case there was that psychological difference between brilliance and intelligence, so often differentiated by those who have made a study of the mental processes of the animal called man. .....

Daisy had had many loves. Like many women she had learned things of those she loved.....she had once been infatuated with a Russian dancer and had a smattering of the ballet.....she had once cared for a poet and she had learned something of iambics and pentameters, but had not remembered it.....she had once loved a bootlegger and she learned that rye was made from alcohol and burnt sugar and gin from juniper and alcohol.

In the little twelve-by-fourteen room where she and Mickey had been tossed, Daisy had explored every nook and corner. She knew that her own life was in danger, she knew that little Mickey, who proudly declared that his father could "lick any man in the world" was in jeopardy, and she sought some means of escape. It was in her search that Daisy uncovered what she knew to be a wire-tapper's outfit..... In Belmonte's place one might find almost anything.....

She not only discovered this but she discovered that the telephone was located just on the other side of the wall of the room in which she and Mickey were confined. This wiretapper's outfit consisted of what was known as the "bug"—merely a receiving set with two wires. At the ends of these wires were two little crayfish pinchers, which bit through the insulation and former the connection..... And the wires were exposed on her side..... Daisy had not been in the closet with Mickey more than an hour before she discovered the "big."

She could hear, by pressing her ear to the wall, when they were using the telephone. And the telephone was being used plenty. But during a lull she connected the "bug" and called the Morris Hotel.

Ed, anxious and excited, listened to her.

"I'm at Belmonte's lodge, near Cannondale," she said, and she told him exactly how to get there "They've got Mickey here and the whole mob's armed. Don't tip off your brother, because you've got to crash in the way I tell you. There's a back road—if you come in the entrance they'll get the signal from the lighthouse. Belmonte's here now an' all the rest o' the mob. Hurry, sweetheart. I love you, and I need you——"

* * * *

Ed did not call from the hotel. Instead he went to the corner. When he got headquarters he asked for Lieutenant Tom Deegan.

"Hello, Tom," he said, "This is Ed—yes, yes—never mind, I've located Mickey..... For God's sake don't tell Jim. We'll call him just before we get there. We've got to do this thing right..... I've got the low-down.....can you get ten fightin' men who can keep their mouths shut?.....Okay, bring me a gun and pick me up at Clark and Devoe. I'll be on the corner——"

He didn't wait more than twenty minutes, pacing up and down in front of the place. A lone car, with only Tom in it, came at last. Tom got out leisurely, walked over to the show window, looked in a minute and then sidled up to Ed

(Continued on page 9.)

WHEN disease and sickness, and perhaps death, come into your home—it is probably due to a flying, crawling, or creeping insect. Insects are known to be one of the most dangerous of disease carriers. Protect yourself and your home—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, bed bugs, ants, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray **FLIT**

REG. TRADE MARK

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans

Sole Distributors:
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd. Post Office Box 431. Bombay

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

The Premier Indian Pictorial Weekly.

The Hindu.

(ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY)

(PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS)

For Instruction and Entertainment

Regular Features

Topical Pictures
Short Stories & Sketches
Contributions by eminent writers
Up-to-date News of the World

Subscribe for a copy to-day

		Per month	Per Annum
Rates of Subscription:	Inland	Re. 1	Rs. 12
	Foreign	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 21

Apply to—MANAGER, The HINDU, 100 Mount Road, MADRAS.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Shravan Vad 7, 1988.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 20 1351.
Parsi—Aspandad 21, 1301.
Sunrise—6h 21m
Sunset 7h. 1m.
Hightide—3.42, 15.05.
Lowtide—9.03, 21.46.

Phases of the moon—Last quarter 24th Aug. 0h 51m p.m. New moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m. First quarter 7th Sep., 6h 19m, p.m Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m a.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 24.

Gokul Ashtami, Public holiday. Banks Closed.

THURSDAY, August 25.

Indian Tariff Board, Public Inquiry, first floor, Old Customs House, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 27.

S. S. Rawalpindi with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Sunshine Susie". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Once A Lady." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS:—"Merely Mary Ann". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Wednesday at 4 p.m.

RIALTO—"Seed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Wednesday 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Daybreak." Daily 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Dirigible." Daily 6.30 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee Wednesday at 3 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chatra-Bakavali" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Wednesday and Friday a 3 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavtar." Daily 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p. m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Julius Caesar". To-day at 6.30 p.m.

THE PALACE (Byculla)—Fox Super Comedy "Mr. Lemon of Orange" Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday matinee at 4 p.m.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. Raghu Vira, Professor of Sanskrit at the Sanatan Dharma College Lahore, will deliver a public lecture to-day, (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute Premises, Sukhadvala Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on the "Interrelation between Vedic and Avestic Cultures".

DEUTCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

The third annual general meeting of the Deutche Gesellschaft will be held to-day (Tuesday), August 23, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Seth G. S. Medical College. Dr. Richter, the German Consul, will give a public lecture on "Germany and the German Constitution". Dr. V. R. Khanolkar will preside.

Foreign Mail Posting Hours

—:o:—

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Hayes" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Carthage" will be closed at the Geleral Post Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR

Mrs. Hansa Mehta To Open To-morrow

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will open the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow Wednesday at 4 p. m. (S. T.) The bazar will continue daily till the 4th proximo. Admission is free. All are welcome.

Education Minister's Tour

—:o:—

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education leaves Poona for Sholapur on the 25 h August. After halting for a day at Sholapur on the 26th he leaves for Pandharpur and Malsiras on the 27th and returns to Poona on the evening of the 28 h.

Lecture On Lord Krishna

Pandits Pardubhai Valabhai and Vijal Shankar will deliver a lecture on "Life and Teachings of Lord Krishna and how best to celebrate His Birth Anniversary." at 9 p.m. to-night at Sita Ram Bhavan Committee Road. Vile Parle East.. All are cordially invited. Special arrangements for ladies.

PRINCESS STREET RAID

Leaflets Seized By Police

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sub-Inspector Vani of the Bombay C. I. D. raided last night a room in a building at Princess Street, and took possession of a large number of copies of "Swaraj Patrika" and other papers.

The search lasted for nearly three hours. A person who was found in the room, was arrested.

Three persons were arrested yesterday by the Bombay C. I. D. under the Special Powers Ordinance.

TRAM CAR TRAGEDY

Fatal Accident To Pathan Youth

BOMBAY, Monday.

Attempt to alight from a running tram car was the cause of the death of a 15 years old Pathan boy Lal Khan Amirkhan.

Lal Khan who was travelling in a tram car which was going toward Dadar from Poibavdi jumped from the running car on seeing one of his relative near a Petrol Pump on Poibavdi. He sustained severe injuries to his head and died later at the K.E. M. Hospital.

Mohamed Kadar, a Mill worker stated that last night while he was sitting in a Tea Shop at Poibavdi he saw the deceased jumping out of a Tram car. He fell on his head and was injured. Witness removed him to the K.E.M Hospital

Gor Rehman Raja Nasir, a relative of the deceased, stated that he was sitting near a Petrol Pump on Poibavdi. The boy who was going in a tram car towards Dadar jumped on seeing the witness and sustained injuries.

The jury returned the verdict that death was accidental.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

—:o:—

Variety Entertainment

In aid of the Ville Parle Sporting and Literary Association, well-known Bombay Amateurs will give a Benefit Grand Variety Entertainment on Wednesday the 24th instant at 3 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The programme will include among other items European and Indian Dances by Miss Peterson and Miss Enakshi Rama Rao, vocal music by Miss Shanta Amladi and Sangit Kohinoor Panditrao Nagarkar, Mandoline by Miss Manak Kabadi, Violin by Pro. Vidnyaneshwar Shastri, Youth Lodge T S Orchestra, Pro. Deodhar's Indian Music School Orchestra will also be in company. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law has kindly consented to preside.

PATHAN AXED BY ANOTHER?

BOMBAY, Monday.

Pelwanshah Navabsha, a Pathan died at the K.E.M' Hospital on Saturday night. He was a watchman at Dharavi, and it is alleged, was attacked by his neighbour, Gulam Khan Nadir Khan, also a Pathan with an axe on July 25. Pelwansha was admitted to the K. E.M. Hospital where he died on Saturday.

The Mahim Police have arrested Gulam Khan on suspicion and he has been remanded to jail custody.

At the inquest held this morning by the City Coroner on the death of Pelvanshah, Zarunshah Sayed Umershah, an uncle of the deceased, stated that he saw Pelvanshah at the K.E.M. Hospital on July 25, when the latter told him that Gulam Khan had struck him with an axe.

The inquest was adjourned till August 25.

SHOUTING CONGRESS SLOGANS

High Court Rejects Appeal

BOMBAY, Monday.

Somabhai L. Patel who was sentenced to 6 months' by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, for assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly (Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act), made a revisional application in the High Court

Mr. T. N. Valvalkar, appearing for the accused, stated that on July 4 a procession was taken out to celebrate the Prisoners' Day. The accused was not in the procession, but he merely shouted Congress slogans of boycott and "Inquilab Zindabad." Mere shouting of such slogans, counsel submitted, could not amount to assisting the Congress.

The Chief Justice:—He could have kept himself away.

The application was rejected.

POONA SUMMER MEETING 5th DAY

HORSES LEFT IN ...

The following are the horses left-in for the Fifth Day of the Poona Summer Meeting.

2-30 P. M.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, once 7lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Nobility 9-3; Quinze 9-0; Misshan 8-13; Khazza 8-7; Beyrut 8-10; White Lily 8-10; Asslan II 8-10; Saifulzaman 8-10; Bahiz Pasha 8-8; Kummer 8-7; Hawai 8-7; Hilla 8-7; Blue Star 8-7; Hishan 8-6; Gazi 8-3; Al Amira 8-1; Daham Pasha 8-1; Elhadi 8-1; Labjar 8-1; Red Label 8-1; Lahbeed 8-1; Prince 8-1; Thankful 6-10; Hamdi (late Damanhur) 6-10.

3 P. M.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, once 7lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Falcon 9-5; Danger 9-5; Amar 9-3; Kadir Hajaz 8-10; Jewel 9-3; Khazal Beg 9-0; Blarney 9-0 Rustom 9-0; Taj Saud 9-0; Arab Flag 8-13; Tara 8-10; Mu'mar 8-10; Nainitala 8-8; Mawsuta 8-8; Wajec 8-8; Washington 8-7; Saint Fortunat 8-7; Nussrat Pasha 8-7; Tammooz 8-1; Mumrih 8-1; Surra 8-1; Thaboor 7-9 and Mazda 7-9.

3-30 P. M.

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP. —Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Indian horses in Class IB.

Tout-a-Coup 9-8; Rosette 9-7; Saloon 9-4; Magnetic 8-11; Devaka 8-8; Honeydew 8-5; Waivera 7-12; Red Rose 6-12.

4 P. M.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division II—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Casses I and II.

Zozan 9-0; Black Beauty 9-0; Orient 8-13; Taimurlung 8-13; Salfa 8-12; Misyer 8-12; Aasut 8-11; Blotting Kagaz 8-10; Buick 8-10; White Cross 8-8; Aman 8-3; Azroom 8-5; Faraj 8-5; Sayabo 8-3; Bulbul Hazar 8-2; Kurdi 8-1; Aslan Beg 8-1; Badruzzaman 8-1; Vita 8-0; Hakim Pasha 8-0; Waalim 8-0; Dhiyanur 7 11; Blackberry 7-11.

4-30 P. M.

THE CHILDWICBURY HANDICAP. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Redeswaier 9-0; Tinder Gee 8-13; Rossauter 8-13; Gallowglass 8-10; Roi de Montagne 8-8; Love and Money 8-5; Princess Maeve 8-4; Royal Portrait 7-9; Greek Burn 8-3; Dandy Brush 7-13; Kui Vive 7-12; Silverite 7-12; Fine Knight 7-10; Dios 7-9; Kirkoswald 7-9; Inquisitor 7-8.

5 P. M.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Captain Desmond 9-7; Eda 8-12 Fight Fair 7-12; Tan 9-6; Geneva 7-9; The Fastnet 9-5; Rosewater 8-5; Idle Hour 9-5; Miss Mount 9-3; Harvard 9-2; Over 9-0; Ratheen 884; Essex Ring 8-13; Pam 8-13; Pas de Quatre 8-13; Glenbuck 8-7; Virbala 8-7; Valicare 8-7; King's Parade 8-7; Knight Crusader 8-5; Pomagne 8-4; Martian Princess 7-9; Crinoline 7-7; Grecian Toy 7-2; Rosenante II 7-2.

5-30 P. M.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Farimage 9-0; Glen Gowan 8-12; Four Kings 8-12; Cavern 8-10; Chivalresque 8-9; Puffin 8-7 Freeman 8-5; Belief 8-4; Jock Scot 8-4; Thaxted 8-2 Ado 8-2; Moyola 7-13; Palm Leaf 7-12; Hector 7-6.

6 P. M.

THE CHILDWICBURY HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Lovely One 9-0; Douceuse 8-12; Zorawar 8-10; Follow Me 8-10; Poor Bairn 8-9; Glowing Embers 8-8; Vendor 8-8; Superlative 8-0; Woven 7-11; Knockdon 7-6; Shri Ganesh 8-5; Billy Button 8-4; Sculptor 7-12; San Sali 7-9; Tusculum 7-8; Ascalon 7-4.

6-30 P. M.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division I—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Sarsam 9-8; Sunspot 8-0; Pasha 9-0; Collector 8-8; Al Hamu 8-8; Khumayssa 8-7; Talha 7-6; Jalal 7-4; Kabaila 8-0; Walida 7-12; Injeman II 7-10; Anchor 7-9; Faithful II 7-8; Sannam 7-5 Mushoor 7-4; Lamington 7-4; Bhawani Prasad 7-0.

Poona Gallop Notes

THE NILE IN FORM

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The track was light on Saturday, but heavy on Sunday owing to rain overnight. Interesting gallops noted were:—

CAVERN (Reynolds) and BROKEN LINK (Selby) galloped six furlongs. Both are well.

FOUR KINGS (Obaid) and a stable companion galloped a mile on the tan. Four Kings finished well.

THE NILE (Brace) and BELIEF (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs on the sand Watch the former.

GLEN GOWAN (Black) galloped an easy six furlongs. Fit and well.

IRISH RIGHT (Evans) galloped seven furlongs on the tan. Has improved.

FARIMAGE (Reck) cantered six furlongs. Well.

THE FASTNET (Obaid) beat a stable companion in a six furlongs gallop.

ROSENANTE II (Evans) galloped six furlongs on the sand. He finished well.

POOR BAIRN (Kirby) beat two stable companions in a good gallop over six furlongs.

SAN SAN (Clarke) and a stable companion galloped six furlongs. San San won by a length.

DOUCEUSE (Bowley) and GALLOW GLASS (Maurice) galloped six furlongs. The former was better and is fit and well.

LONE CRAIG (Obaid) and BILLY BUTTON (R. Boy) galloped four furlongs on the tan. Lone Craig was better.

EL DRAQUE (R. Boy) and JAI SINGH (Walker) galloped an easy six furlongs on the tan. They finished well. (H. Going).

ROYAL PORTRAIT (Brace) and KNOCKDON (Meherli) galloped six furlongs on the sand. The former was better.

SHRI GANESH (McQuade) galloped six furlongs on the sand. Very well.

KIRKOSWALD (Davison) easily disposed of MARTIAN PRINCESS (R. Boy) in a six furlongs spin.

GLOWING EMBERS (Evans) went an easy six furlongs. Well.

TAN (Maurice) beat GENEVA (Flynn) in a gallop of six furlongs. Fair.

GLENBUCK (Bullock) galloped six furlongs. Fair.

HARVARD (Hardinge) and TEARFUL (R. Boy) galloped five furlongs on the tan. They finished about level.

AL HAMIL (Kirby) and BLOTTING KAGAZ (Bullock) galloped a mile on the tan. The former was better and is ready.

HAZIMA (Stokes) galloped seven furlongs on the tan. This was a smart gallop.

SANNAM (O'Neale) galloped ten furlongs on the tan. He finished well and is ready.

SARSAM (R. Boy) galloped a mile on the sand without being extended.

PASHA (Black) galloped a mile. Fit and well.

BUICK (Reynolds) galloped an easy ten furlongs. He finished well.

KHAZZA (Howell) galloped a mile. She is ready.

MASOSUFA (R. Boy) and MASCAT (R. Boy) galloped a mile on the tan. The former was better and is fit.

TARA (R. Boy) and CAPITOL (R. Boy) galloped a mile on the tan. The former won by a short margin.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS

Opponent Of One Muncipality Scheme

Mr. M. V. Merchant, Manager of the Great Eastern Life Assurance Company, Bombay, who has been recently nominated by the Government on the Committee of Andheri Notified Area, is taking keen interest in the agitation that is now being carried on by lead-

MR. M. V. MERCHANT.

ers of opinion and residents of the Bombay Suburbs for reforms in the local self-government.

Mr. Merchant is opposed to the scheme of having one municipality from Bandra to Andheri. He advocates the cause of retaining the existing administrative areas, all working as independent units with a Central Co-ordinating Council made up of representatives of various Local Bodies to deal with larger problems which are beyond the capacity of individual units. This scheme is well supported both by the people and a large number of leaders who are controlling the destinies of local government in the Suburbs.

ALLEGED THEFT AND HOUSE-BREAKING

BOMBAY, Monday.

Suleman Hate Mahomed was arrested by the police yesterday in connection with several cases of house-breaking and theft during the communal riots. He was placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused had broke open and committed thefts in two temples at Khoja Street and in several shops at Bhendy Bazaar, Dongri and Chor Bazaar during the riots. The accused was released on a bail of Rs. 150.

One brass bell belonging to a temple at Khoja Street had been recovered by the police from the room of a person, who has also been arrested in this connection. He is alleged to be an accomplice of the accused.

Arrests And Convictions At Wardha

The 38th "Dictator" of the Wardha District Congress Committee and six others who were arrested on the 15th inst. for breaking laws were sentenced yesterday to 4 to 6 months' R. I. each.

A batch of nine volunteers was arrested near Arvi in the Wardha District for breaking Forest Laws and was sentenced to four months' R.I. each.

BEGGARS IN TRAINS

—:o:—

What About Beggars At R. T. C. & Tarift Board, Asks Mr. B. T. Desai

Are the hawkers and beggars in the railway trains a nuisance? This question was rather vehemently discussed by the Municipal Corporation on Monday and ultimately agreed to request the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to redress the same. The discussion arose out of the proposition of Mr. K. H. Goregaonker to drew the attention of the representative of Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee in regard to the nuisance caused to the third-class passengers by hawkers and beggars.

Mr. R. A. Gole sympathised with the beggars and hawkers who eked out their livelihood after purchasing tickets in the third class compartments. As a matter of fact, he said, the third class passengers wanted the hawkers etc., as they supplied food and other variety of things.

Mr. Dostmohmed G. Khairaz pointed out that lacs of beggars were arrested every year on different railways but after a time they again would go to the trains for begging. It was therefore practically impossible to check this nuisance. Then last year there was a free fight between 20 hawkers and railway police at Virar station. He assured the house that the B. B. and C. I. Railway were doing all they could to stop this nuisance.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said if there was no shame in begging Government for the protection of the mill industry, and begging in the Round Table Conference and begging in the railway Agent's Office, he saw no shame or nuisance in begging in the trains.

Mr. H. P. Mody replied that he (Mr. Mody) begged for the protection of the mill industry for the poor people but Mr. Desai begged in the police courts for the rogues and badmashes. (Laughter.)

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then considered another proposition of Mr. K. H. Goregaonker to appoint a committee which he named to dispose of the municipal lands in order to secure repayment of loans and save interest thereon.

Mr. Goregaonker said there were six lacs of square yards of municipal land awaiting disposal. The municipality had paid so for Rs. 25 lacs by way of interest and were paying Rs. 21 lacs every year on interest. He therefore thought that the committee would devise means to sale the lands at advantageous prices.

As many councillors wished to speak on this subject the Mayor adjourned the house till Thursday next.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association was held in the hall of the association on Sunday last. Annual Report for the year 1931-32 and the audited statement of accounts were adopted. The following office-bearers were appointed for the new year.

President:—Mr. Shivram Raghoba Prabhoo.

Vice-President:—Rewappa Nandappa Hattarki.

Secretaries:—(1) Naraya Balwant Deshpande; (2) Hari Ganesh Prabhoo.

Treasurers:—Wasudeo Keshav and Co.

Auditors:—(1) Wasudeo Parashram Wagh; (2) Shankar Satwappa Kaighatgi.

"I DID MY DUTY"

—:o:—

Parish Priest's Defence In Defamation Charge

"Not guilty" was the plea made by the Rev. Father P. Edward Fernandez, the Vicar of St. Blaise's Church at Amboli (Andheri), when a charge under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code (defamation) was framed against him on Monday by Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, the City Magistrate of Bandra.

The charge against him was that on Easter Sunday (March 27 last) he made the statement in open church in the hearing of the whole congregation that "Mhars and Dheds would understand things better than these persons, who call themselves educated," intending thereby to harm the reputation of Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello, the complainant.

Asked if he had anything to say regarding the evidence. The respondent stated that he was Vicar of the church and as such the custodian of the House. "I have," he continued, "to maintain discipline and order in the church. It is within my province to establish rules for the administration of my parish. Regarding the incidents complained of, I only say that I did my duty as a parish priest ought to do." He wanted to put in a written statement.

The hearing was, therefore adjourned to August 29.

SECOND DEMAND WEEK!

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 4 P. M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Brilliant Picturization of the BRILLIANT STORY OF THE NOTORIOUS WORLD-WAR SPY THAT HAS BROKEN ALL ATTENDANCE RECORDS IN INDIA.

MATA HARI

Starring the One and Only

GRETA GARBO

with a great cast

RAMON NOVARRO
LIONEL BARRYMORE

LEWIS STONE—KAREN MORLEY

Also showing a New Cartoon

FLIP THE FROG

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW!

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 4 P. M.

UNIVERSAL'S DRAMATIC SMASH

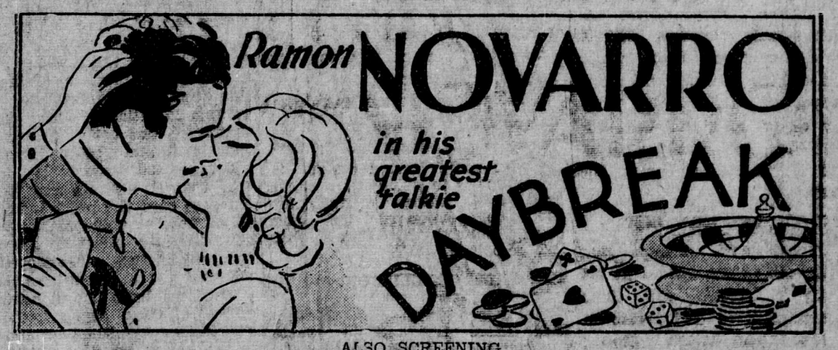
SEED

with

JOHN BOLES

Also SIDNEY-MURRAY COMEDY.

PATHE CINEMA EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10



ALSO SCREENING

LAUREL AND HARDY IN MURDER CASE

THE BIGGEST SCREAM YET SCREENED.

NEXT CHANGE

SHANGHAIED LOVE with NOAH BEERY and RICHARD CROMWELL

A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE LAST CRUISE OF "BLACK YANKEE" SWOPE, DEVIL SKIPPER, ON HIS HELL SHIP!

A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1932

LEADERS, GET TOGETHER!

The nation's indignation at the Communal Award grows wider and deeper. Innumerable responsible leaders and institutions have condemned and are still condemn it in uncompromising terms. The Hindu Mahasabha says it is "disgraceful" and a Muslim says it is a "political fraud". The Working Committee of the Mahasabha not only denounces the Award as partial, unjust, anti-national and "guided by the rule of divide et partia'", but calls upon all Hindus "to resist the imposition of this disgraceful and inequitable Communal Award by every means in their power". Raja Narendranath, a prominent Hindu leader of the Punjab, has already informed the Viceroy that under the present circumstances he can have nothing to do with any conference or committee that he might convene to frame a constitution. It is impossible for the Punjab Hindus, in particular, to tolerate an award which, far from giving them the weightage which is given to Muslims in every province where they are in a minority, mulcts them of a portion of what is their due on the strength of their population. Sikhs are in a fighting mood and the Sikh Council of Action declares that they will not allow the constitution in the Punjab to work. The Muslim Conference utters a similar threat. We wonder if the Government ever imagined such a reception for their venture.

TAGORE'S CALL.

Verbal protests against the Award have been numerous and emphatic enough. The most important question now is what is to be done to nullify it. Communalists cannot look to the Government to take the initiative in undoing the wrong they have done to the country. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore emphasises in a press interview that the country cannot expect a fair settlement from a power that has its own interests to consider, "regardless of the ultimate consequences which cannot be good even for itself." The poet calls upon political leaders to devise means whereby "our communities can unite and repudiate the special privileges and iniquitous separation which will disrupt the basis of our common humanity." It goes without saying that attempt should be made betimes to organise the whole country to resist peacefully and in all legitimate ways the working of the Award when the time for that comes. But non-cooperation with evil is only a preparation for and a condition to co-operation on right lines.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

It is, therefore, essential that responsible leaders of all the communities concerned should lose no time in resuming their efforts to evolve a voluntary settlement. Minorities should be specially anxious to bring about such a settlement as in the long run the goodwill of the majority is a far better guarantee for the economic and political well-being of the minorities than any interested external award. There is, however, a serious difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement. It is that most of the Congress and Muslim Nationalist leaders, the very persons most helpful in bringing about a sound and lasting settlement, are now either in jail or are subjected to vexatious restrictions under the Ordinances.

THE MOST SENSIBLE SUGGESTION

Maulana Yakub Hassan, who fully appreciates this fact says in the course of a statement:

> If Government sincerely desire that an equitable settlement should be arrived at between the communities without the interference of the Government, they should withdraw the Ordinance, removed the ban from Congress and set free all political prisoners.

We doubt if this sensible suggestion will make any impression on the Government at present. It is never-the-less the duty of those leaders who are said to be about to confer among themselves and with the Viceroy at Simla on the present situation to impress upon all concerned the absolute necessity for peace with the Congress and in the country as a condition precedent to any real communal and constitutional settlement.

Buy Indian Cotton

Cotton growers in India must be grateful to Dr. Mathai, Chairman of the Indian Tariff Board, for making out a strong case for the more extended use of Indian Cotton by the millowners in India. It is very difficult to understand why the millowners go in for American cotton, when there are large quantities of Indian cotton of the same quality available at their very doors. At present India imports 6,00,000 bales of foreign cotton of which about 4,00,000 bales come from America. All this cotton can easily be replaced, and with advantage too, by Indian cotton which is available all over the country.

WHAT ARE THE REASONS?

It passes one's understanding why the millowners should go all the way to America for their cotton purchases and refuse to help the Indian cotton grower by buying his cotton. For many years the Indian cultivator has been encouraged in adverse ways to grow good cotton, in preference to other crops, and in a year of depression when cotton reaches unexpectedly low prices and there is a sudden fall in the demand from foreign countries, the Indian millowners goes on buying increasingly large quantities of foreign cotton. As the Chairman of the Tariff Board pointed out 18 per cent of the total quantity produced in India is good long stapled cotton and can compete with the American on equal terms. We understand that the bulk of the American imports of cotton are used for spinning 18's, 20's and 24's. This is a sheer waste. What is more 40 to 50 per cent. of Indian cotton can be used for this purpose, with great benefit to the indigenous cotton cultivator. The chairman wanted to know from the millowners their reasons for using foreign cotton in preference to Indian, when they could easily manufacture the major portion of the yarn now produced by them with Indian cotton.

THE ONLY CONCLUSION.

We agree with Dr. Mathai that there is "terrible waste somewhere" and the millowners, though they resent their business methods being questioned by outsiders, ought to be able to explain why such large quantities of superior long stapled cotton are used for purposes where a shorter stapled cotton would do equally well. We can only come to one of two conclusions—either that the millowners do not know their business, or that they do not care to bring down their prices to compete with the imported piecegoods on terms of equality. If they have not done so all these years, we ought to know why. Can they go on complaining about Japanese "dumping" when they make no conscious effort to introduce necessary economies in the working of their mills? No Indian wants to see the Indian mill industry go to rack and ruin, but it would be utterly wrong to penalise the general public for the sake of a few capitalists who, though given many opportunities, have as yet failed to introduce any tangible reforms.

PREMIUM ON INEFFICIENCY.

The millowners cannot continue to patronise foreign cotton and then work on the enthusiasm for swadeshi of the Indian people and sell them cloth made out of foreign cotton at their war prices! Any protection to be given to the millowners should be conditional on a definite agreement on their part to purchase Indian cotton except for the manufacture of the highest counts. There must be some reason for the inability of Indian millowners to meet serious foreign competition, in spite of a protection of 25 to 31 per cent. To meet every unreasonable demand for further protection would be but placing a premium on inefficiency.

SHAREHOLDERS' CRITICISM.

In this connection the representation submitted by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Tariff Board deserves serious consideration. Most of the statements made in it are substantiated by facts and figures and the revelations made in it are amazing. It helps us to understand the millowners' inability to withstand competition. The Shareholders Association cannot be accused of any hostility towards this important Indian industry, for it has a large stake in its prosperity. But it is impossible to protect any industry unless it is placed on a firm footing by the efforts of the manufacturers themselves. Unless definite economies are introduced in the working and management of the mills and wanton waste prevented and the shareholders' interests guarded it can never be possible to support the mill industry merely with the help of higher and higher tariffs. The Chairman of the millowners' Association said it was pure bluff on the part of the Japanese to threaten to boycott Indian cotton.

A CHALLENGE

Mr. S. H. Batliwalla in his letter which appeared in our columns the other day expressed the same opinion and said moreover that the reason why Indian cotton was put on the "black list of Indian, Japanese, Chinese and European spinners" was its inordinately high price. We challenge the statement that the Indian prices were "inordinately high" for the Indian millowner and that it paid him to import American cotton all the way. Even if it were so, India expects the millowners to make some sacrifice in the interest of the poverty stricken and famine-ridden cultivators, just as they want Indians to protect them by giving preference to Indian cloth, even when it is dearer than the foreign made but superior article.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY

One of the resolutions to be moved at the forthcoming Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the condition of cottage industries in the Presidency, and to suggest measures for their development. Past experience of the work achieved by similar committees pressed for by the Legislature and appointed by Government, makes us very sceptical about any practical results, accruing out of the deliberations. The Committees' recofmendations are shelved on the familiar excuse that there is financial stringency. But so pitiable is the present condition of many cottage industries, due both to economic depression and competition with the organised large scale industries that an attempt may well be made to save the home industries, which are the only possible means of giving any relief to the vast numbers of the unemployed in villages. If a committee is appointed we hope it will have no prejudice against exploring the possibilities of the Khaddar industry in the cotton-growing districts of the Presidency. In the Nizam's Dominions a sustained effort is being made to organise the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry in the rural areas and great hopes are entertained that this impetus will contribute materially to the rise in economic status of the villagers. No such active stimulus is given in this Presidency by Government to this cottage industry.

ANGLO-IRISH DISPUTE WORSENS

American Support To De Valera

(From Our Own Correspondent).

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, Aug. 13

While the Prime Minister was "secretly" holidaying with Lord Londonderry in Ireland, his deputies, Sir John Simon and Sir Thomas Inskip took opportunities to proclaim that Britain was anxious for peace with Ireland. The Foreign Secretary as well as the Attorney General, however, demand as a preliminary to any negotiations that the Free State Government agree to certain specific conditions imposed by Britain. Their speeches suggest that Ireland should give a pledge that she would never leave the British Empire. Mr. de Valera was not slow to reply to the British conditions and he took the first available opportunity to tell Sir John Simon and his colleague, in the course of the Dail debate, that Ireland was quite prepared to enter into negotiations and to examine the question of annuities provided conditions were available for her under which it will be possible to reach a solution of the question.

It will be remembered that at the moment the Free State Government is acting under a restricted mandate. The electorate in dislodging Cosgrave Government called upon the present Government to abolish the Oath and to retain the Annuities, to protect industry and develop agriculture, to end unemployment and give relief to those in distress. The de Valera Government is, therefore, acting within that mandate, and while it intends to be faithful to it, it will also keep within its limits.

IRISH JOURNAL'S WARNING.

Commenting on the British Ministers' speeches, the "Irish Press," representing the Fianna Fail Party says: "At the moment the question of Empire is not in any way involved. For the future the line of progress in this country, a line the people themselves should take if nobody at all led them is towards unity and independence. Indeed nothing has made the Irish people's belief in that policy so intense as Britain's action in this crisis. Because she thought she had us in her power she rushed into a blockade, not seeing that the obvious reaction on Irish minds was the need to get out of her power as quickly as possible." The paper adds that the next British Cabinet Minister who speaks will probably add a few additional conditions to those already demanded by Sir John Simon and Sir Thomas Inskip.

CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

That the trouble with Ireland will continue for a long time is indicative from the reports received this morning. Mr. de Valera is believed to be getting ready for a campaign in the United States. In political circles, significance is attached to the recent visit of the Free State Minister for Industry and the Minister for local Government to New York prior to their departure from Ottawa to Ireland. The Irish Race Convention which opens to-day in New York is expected to be attended by thousands of Irish Americans from every part of the United States. This meeting will begin what is described in high quarters as a great counter attack in the U. S. A. in answer to the economic attack by Britain on the Free States.

The Republican Party makes no secret of its belief that Irish Americans will use the Party's weighty political power in the States elections in the direction of resisting any remission by the United States of the British war debt. One of the Committees to be appointed at the Convention will be assigned the task of directing a national campaign on behalf of Ireland.

BOSTON'S LAWYER'S LEAD.

Mr. Hughes, a distinguished Boston lawyer, who is leading 200 delegates to the Convention, said: "The aim of England had been to keep Ireland an agricultural nation so that England night get her food supply —from Ireland and in return sell Ireland manufactured goods." "The world may be thoroughly assured", says Mr. Hughes, "that if England undertakes to fight Ireland economically by retaliatory tariffs or any other form of economic coercion, the Irish in America, the Irish in Australia, the Irish in Canada and wherever else there may be Irish people, will unite to aid Ireland in the struggle. England found in 1919, 1920 and 1921 what it meant to have the Irish race in America refusing to deal with English insurance companies, refusing to buy English manufactured articles, whether imported from England or manufactured by English firms here."

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Another important news-item this week relates to Egypt. According to the "Daily Express" following a series of informal conversations between British and Egyptian statesmen a basis of agreement has been reached whereby the negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty, which broke down in 1930, can be resumed in the near future. The negotiations, two years ago were conducted on the Egyptian side by Nahas Pasha, the Nationalist leader. But they were wrecked as Britain would not agree on the question of the Sudan which the Egyptians sought to have recognised as Egyptian territory, under joint administration with Britain. Now that the Egyptian nationalists are no longer in power and the present Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha, is markedly pro-British, the British Government is able to agree to a new treaty which is expected to be ready for signature after about two months, maintaining the present 'status quo' in the Sudan. It is believed that the right of Egypt to keep a small garrison in the Sudan will be conceded in the new treaty. It is understood that the final touches to the treaty will be given in October when Sidky Pasha meets Sir John Simon.

FORECAST OF TREATY.

According to the press forecast, the main terms of the treaty will be (1) An alliance between Britain and Egypt, (2) Military evacuation of Egypt by British forces, (3) The entry of Egypt into the League of Nations, (4) End of the Capitulations, which means that the protection of foreign residents will be entrusted to the Egyptian Government, (5) The appointment of a British Ambassador in Cairo and an Egyptian Ambassador in London, (6) The right of Egypt to keep a small garrison in the Sudan, (7) The safeguarding of the Suez Canals for all time, (8) Loan to Egypt in return for Canal concessions, (9) British military forces will evacuate Cairo, Alexandria, and Aboukir. The new British Army headquarters will be at Moascar and the Air Force headquarters at Port Fuad. (10) The Egyptian Government will compensate the British Government for large post-war expenditure on barracks and their modern equipment and will build new quarters for the British forces in the Canal Zones and (11) British troops will keep east of 32 degree longitude and be based on the defences of the Suez Canal.

Notes of the Day

Mishandled.

The "New Statesman" of London, while commenting on the Communal Award, very pertinently asks; "How Indian opinion is to be satisfied on anything under a regime which packs the chiefs of its greatest section behind prison bars." We would like to know what the paper has to say about the chivalry of the Government, who, having packed the Congress leaders behind prison bars, twit them with not having made any attempt since the close of the R. T. Conference to solve the communal question. The paper proceeds to say: "The Government may have made the best of their job in framing an electoral system for to-morrow. They are making the worst of the job of handing the India of to-day." The electoral system is too vicious to work either to-day or to-morrow. But it is undeniable that Government have grossly mishandled the present situation in India.

Revise The Policy.

Replying to a question, the Home Member of Bengal stated that, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, as many as 987 men and 10 women were detained. None of them had been tried and they were under detention for several months. Yet the terrorist crimes continue, and even the Anglo-Indian Press is doubtful about the utility of the latest measure of sending several battalions to Bengal to hearten up officials. All these days the district officials have been heavily guarded, but the terrorists find it possible to continue their nefarious activity. Even if a whole army corps were sent down to Bengal, the Government will not be able to achieve the end they have in view, unless they revise their policy altogether and open a new chapter of trust in and co-operation with the people.

Amazing!

The abysmal ignorance of Englishmen about things Indian is the most amazing phenomenon even after they have lived here for two or three decades. A retired British official is responsible for the following under the caption "Britishers' Dilemma in India" in the "Northern Eastern Daily Gazette":—

> These know that Congress stands for Brahman rule, and also they know what Brahmin rule means to all but Brahmans. In the Hindu system, murder and sodomy are not sins; they are not even peccadillos. They are religious rites—justified by a philosophy and fired by an enthusiasm so that murder and vice may be always on the side of the Brahmin. Such a system can never govern; it can never govern; but it can render all government impossible. Like the cholera bacillus, also indigenous to India, it is fatal to higher organisms, though itself incapable of constructive action.

We do not know whether we should pity this champion of falsehood or praise him for his exuberant imagination. He complains that Hinduism has "seduced invade after invader, and thus even now the British Lion is slowly succumbing to the enchantress." Why should not the Lion then leave the enchantress to herself?

Backward Bhor.

Addressing a Durbar held last week on the tenth anniversary of his accession to the "gadi," the Chief of Bhor made a poor attempt to defend his utterly undemocratic rule. The Legislative Council of his State, which, he praised so much, is a mere toy-Council far inferior to those to be found in progressive States. It has little or no real power to restrain either the Ruler or his Executive Council and does not even contain an elected majority. Even the few elected members are elected not directly by the electorate, but by Local Bodies, themselves dominated by Government. The Chief insulted the intelligence of the people of the State when he said that they were not yet sufficiently prepared to work out the direct elective system. To the extent the people are not yet prepared to conduct a full-fledged democratic system of government, the Chief is responsible for such a state of things, as he did little all these years to train the people in the working of self-governing institutions in the State.

BOBB DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Accused Remanded To Custody

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

Mohinuddin, an apprentice warder of the Naini Central Jail, has been remanded to police custody in connection with the attack on Mr. R. N. Bobb on the banks of Ganges recently. Mr. Bobb was discharged from hospital to-day, but he will not be fit to resume his duties for another month at least.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

We must confess we can't make head or tail of this Ottawa conference success that is getting the big boost in the British press. Reuter tells us:

"A rapid survey of the trade Agreements shows that they provide for the continuance of free entry into the United Kingdom after 15th November, 1932, of all Empire goods now duty free, subject to certain exceptions."

* * * *

We have'nt got any further than this because a repeated and careful survey of the paragraph leave us with the impression that its a "snag". But we may be wrong.

* * * *

Everybody likes the comic pictures in the "Times of India." But there are subjects which are too sacred for joking. We don't know how to characterise the ill taste of showing a portrait of Hoare with a horrible grim of derision on his face over the caption,

"GOVT.'S PRESTIGE IN INDIA RESTORED"

* * * *

"The central office of the Imperial Bank, which had been camping in Madras, during the past fortnight, left for Calcutta on Thursday where it will camp for a month."

On the maidan, presumably.

* * * *

The methods of inculcating loyalty in schools in Bengal are strange indeed. According to the Bhadrak correspondent of "Advance", a school boy was asked to read a paper supporting modern English education before the school debating society.

In doing so, he casually praised the courage of the volunteers who had hoisted the Congress Flag on the Civil Court building the same day, and traced it to modern education.

The Sub-Divisional Officer is the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School, which body ordered the student to be rusticated for five months, though we are told the Munsiff suggested "flogging" as a punishment!

Why not both? This boy is evidently an incorrigible young ruffian and a congenital criminal. It is a pity that the capital sentence cannot be invoked for such cases.

* * * *

WHY MORE TROOPS

is the caption to Sunday's leader in the "Statesman". But they forgot to put the note of interrogation, which would have made it more suitable for a sermon on the Christian sabbath.

* * * *

But the Christian mood of Chowringhee is different. It tells the people of Bengal that if they don't want ordinances, detention camps and more troops they need not have them if they give "unqualified support in suppressing a criminal movement that could not continue were it not for the large amount of sympathy which it receives."

* * * *

Here the sermon stops without the usual invocation to "God the Father etc" or any explanation of how a terrorist movement can live on sympathy.

* * * *

"It does certainly require courage to tell the British people that the Anglo-Indian community stands as the white man's footprint in the East and cannot be submerged in partial or entire surrender to the Indians especially at the present time."

Thus a correspondent of the Chowringhee organ who signs himself, "More Anglo than Indian". Doesn't he know that they are all of them that?

* * * *

For disobeying orders of the Commissioner of Police under the Ordinance, the average sentence works out at 12 months' R. I. with fine. For disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police prescribing routes for funeral processions and "causing a lot of trouble and annoyance to the police" there is apparently no penalty, if the procession gets to the cemetery before the police who "hurry to the place" can stop it. These are strange times.

WANTED : A MAGICIAN'S WAND!

To Restore The Unity Of 1920

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

There was a great meeting at the Blavatsky Hall on Monday evening. It reminded one of the old days, not merely because of the crowded auditorium, the eager response of the listeners to every point in the speeches, but the presence on the platform of many who in the old days were closely associated in public and particularly political work but have since, unfortunately, drifted apart.

The occasion of the meeting was the celebration of the jubilee of the 61st birthday of a great Indian journalist, Sriyut Narsimha Chintaman Kelkar, which is to take place at Poona on Wednesday. Monday's meeting was for the purpose of enabling the numerous admirers of Mr. Kelkar in the capital of the Presidency to testify to the respect and affection in which he is held and to send him a handsome silver casket and address as a tangible expression of their sentiments.

A GREAT JOURNALIST.

It was a privilege as well as a pleasure, if I may be pardoned for using a somewhat hackneyed phrase to share in this demonstration of esteem for a fellow journalist, and more especially one who is an old friend and an old political colleague with whom in former days I have fought shoulder to shoulder. I regard Mr. Kelkar as one of the greatest journalistic figures of his generation in India, and I am not sure that he should not be placed first among the veterans of to-day.

AND A GREAT RECORD.

As a poor linguist, who has forgotten the several foreign languages, I studied and mastered, soon after acquiring them, I regard almost with awe those members of my profession who conduct two journals at the same time in two different languages. Mr. Kelkar is a master of English. He writes it with a perfection, a distinction of style and a quiet force, which few English writers in the press excel. I cannot judge his ability as a writer in Marathi but I can readily accept the description of him, which came I think from Mr. Jayakar, that he is a King of his native literature in which he excels not merely as a journalist but as a playwright and novelist.

He has for 36 years assisted in the production of the journals which are associated with the great name of Tilak and was for many years the Editor of the "Kesari" and the English weekly "The Maratha".

The former I cannot read at first hand but the latter, during Mr. Kelkar's editorship at least, nobody who wanted to keep in touch with all aspects of the political situation in India could afford to miss, and the force and attractive style of the editorial columns made the reading of it so much a pleasure that one did not want to miss it.

A DAZZLING RECORD.

But apart from the ability of Mr. Kelkar as a writer one cannot but be impressed by his great work in making both these papers, and notably, of course, the "Kesari", the greatest political force in Maharastra and one of the outstanding successes of vernacular journalism in the country. This in itself was an achievement that has given him lasting eminence and fame in his profession. But when one remembers that throughout his career as a journalist he has also been a great force in political agitation, the right hand man of Lokmanya Tilak, and for several years a most active member of the Legislative Assembly and found time withal to turn out book after book and play after play that has permanently enriched the literature of his community, one is dazzled by the many-sided achievements of a man, who in the personal relations of life is so modest and unassuming that it would be hard for a stranger to suspect the brilliant intellect that is hidden behind a demeanour that is almost subdued.

A PITEOUS CONTRAST.

Sitting on the platform at this meeting my mind inevitably turned to the old days of the Home Rule League campaign when the dividing line between Moderates and Extremists hardly existed and Liberals, Responsivists and Swarajists had not come into existence. All were Nationalists and Congressmen pure and simple and fought together unitedly for the achievement of the single aim of Indian freedom. It was a sad, a piteous reflection, the contrast between those days of unity and the disunity that exists to-day when communalism like an ugly demon stalks the land and different communities are returning within their own fronteirs, behind which like entrenched enemies they are preparing to do battle with one another.

WHY?

One may sneer at the Premier's Award, at the presumption of the fellow in supposing that he can successfully apply his political skill to the solution of a problem so purely and inherently Indian in its nature. But unfortunately he has been paid the greatest compliment by Indians themselves by accepting his decision as a matter of such tremendous concern that it can provoke the language of civil war between the communities. Why should Indians, one asks oneself, bother their heads about this wretched award at all? Why should it be permitted to throw the whole country into a ferment of agitation and discord? Why should Indians admit for a moment that it is in the power of any outside party to be the judge of matters which only Indians and Indians alone can properly decide.

DRIFTING TO DISASTER.

Congressmen will say, of course, that what the British Government may or may not propose to do is of no concern to the country. Of course, it ought not to be. But, unfortunately, the country has been allowed to drift into a position which has made what the British Government proposes to do a matter of very great concern, and that unfortunately is where MacDonald scores.

I say the country has been allowed to drift because if the problem, that has now grown to such huge proportions that it cannot be pooh-poohed as a matter that does not concern the true nationalist or congressman, had been tackled manfully and tactfully and in a spirit of tolerance in the early stages it need not and would not have developed into the monster that confronts the country to-day. Gandhiji spoke from the well of wisdom when he said he would not go to London unless and until the communal issue was settled. But he allowed himself to be persuaded and the result is that those with and between whom the settlement must be made were driven into the arms of the third party.

HOW TO RESTORE UNITY.

However, little is to be gained by discussing the past and repining over misused or lost opportunities. The question is how to restore the old unity. At the moment new dangers are crowding on to the stage. Selected persons have readily responded to the invitation from Simla to shoulder the task of arranging a settlement, deserting or ignoring their own associates in their eagerness to take it up. They can only make confusion worse confounded and add fuel to the fire. Until those in whom the country as a whole and the two communities have trust are brought together there is no hope of removing this formidable obstacle in the way to freedom.

IF THEY HAVE THE HEART.

That means that unity must be restored among those who, in former days, would have been the men on whom the country would have relied. At Monday's meeting Mr. Jayakar wished for a magician's wand that would wave away all the barriers that have been set up, or grown up, during the last twelve years and bring back the unity of 1920, but with the knowledge and experience that have been gained in the interval.

I left the meeting with his words ringing in my ears and thinking that, if those who have the power to restore unity had the heart and the will for it, it should not need a magician's wand to achieve what may seem like a miracle but is in reality a simple achievement well within the realm of human possibility.

Sikhs Support Council Of Action

NEW DELHI, August 21.

Two largely attended meetings of Sikhs of Delhi were held today to consider the communal award. The trend of the speeches was that Sikhs had no quarrel with the Mussalmans. The resolution framed by the Council of action at Amritsar was passed and the Council assured of full support in men and money. By another resolution the services of Sardars Ujjal Singh and Sampuran Singh, delegates to the Round Table Conference were appreciated and pledges taken from the audience.—A.P.

Urdu Newspaper Editor Sentenced

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

The District Magistrate passed judgment to-day in a sedition case, convicting Shahid Ahmed Zaman, Editor of "Sher", an Urdu daily, in respect of an article entitled "the Miraculous Ring of Britain" and sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, but acquitting him in respect of two other articles.—A. P.

FRIENDLY CRICKET

Veterinary College Win Against Davar's College

A friendly cricket match was played on Sunday between Bombay Veterinary College and Davar's College of Commerce, on the Veterinary College ground. Davar's College scored 69 runs while Veterinary College scored 111 runs for 5 wickets.

Thus the latter won by 5 wickets and 42 runs.

POSTAL CLERK IN FORGERY CHARGE

—:o:—

Clue Given By Similarity Of Handwriting

BOMBAY, Monday.

Patrick A. Lobbs, a postal clerk of the foreign branch of the G. P. O. was charged to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, with forgery, attempt to cheat and with abstracting a document from a letter.

Mr. Spencer, describing the prosecution case stated that the accused abstracted a leter sent by Mr. H. E. Ormerod of the Indian Cement Marketing Company, to his wife iin England.

The letter contained a draft for £30 on the American Express Company, London. The letter did not reach Mrs. Ormerod.

The London agents of the American Express received a letter dated February 20, enclosing the above draft. The letter instructed the agents to send the amount (£30) to Mrs. Ormerod. Poste Restaunte, Byculla. The American Express Company knew that Mrs. Ormerod was in London and became suspicious instead of sending money, they thought of finding out the culprit and informed the Bombay Agents and Mr. Ormerod. The police was also informed about it.

It was suspected that the culprit must be an employee of the post office. The Presidency Postmaster made inquiries in the matter and found that the accused was in charge of a particular box of the foreign branch between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on February 19, when the letter in question was sent by Mr. Ormerod. The handwriting of the covering letter and the accused's handwriting was found to be similar. The police searched the accused's place and recovered two note papers similar to the covering letter to the American Express. The accused was then arrested.

WALKESHWAR SHOOTING INCIDENT

—:o:—

Sentry Remanded To Police Custody

BOMBAY, Monday.

More light was thrown on the shooting incident at the palace of Maharaja of Dharampur on Walkeshwar in the early hours of Sunday morning, when the police applied to-day, in the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, that Gulam Mohamed a sentry in the employ of the Maharaja who is now lying injured in the J. J. Hospital should be remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

The accused is charged under section 307 of the I.P.C. with attempted murder of Nannoomiyan a Havaldar in the employ of the Maharaja.

Applying for a remand, Sub-Inspector Patankar attached to the Gamdevi Police Station, stated that the accused who was an employee of H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur came to Bombay on Monday last and was staying at the Maharaja's bungalow at Walkeshwar. On Saturday night at about 8-30 p.m., he left the bungalow without the permission of his superior Havaldar and returned at 1 a.m. on Sunday morning.

The Havaldar asked him as to why he was absent from duty, and the latter replied that he had been to a cinema. The Havaldar disbelieved the story and said that the man had not been to a cinema but went out with a woman called Baijabai for immoral purpose. The sentry denied the accusation and seems to have felt offended. The Havaldar further repremanded him and asked him to go to bed. The Havaldar also then went to sleep in an open room.

SHOTS FIRED.

Gulam Mohamed relieved at 3 a.m. the sentry on duty. About half an hour later, he is alleged to have fired a shot at the Havaldar with the rifle and injured the man. He then fired a shot on himself in order to commit suicide. The loud reports awoke the members of the Maharaja's household who foud both the men lying injured. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they are still lying in a precarious condition. Their statements were recorded by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate granted the application of the police.

LATE MR. K. K. SUNTOKE

Eminent Advocate, Patriot And Philanthropist

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Bombay is poorer by the sad and sudden death of Mr. K. K. Suntoke. Born in May 1871, he had his early training at the Elphinstone High School, and graduating from the Wilson College, he passed his LL.B., in 1892. The next year he opened his Law Classes for the LL.B., High Court Pleader and Disrict Pleader Candidates and ran them for fifteen years with marked success. Simultaneously he was practising in the Small Causes Court from 1892, and for the last few years, he became the President and Leader of the said Bar. He was really a very capable, conscientious and painstaking Lawyer, and enjoyed great popularity with the Bench, the Bar and the general public.

PHILANTHROPIST.

Late Mr. Suntoke was a very sound student of Religion., History and Politics. He was connected with the Zoroastrian Association, Ashburner, Fire-Temple, the Vegetarian Society, the Elme Kshnun Society, the Buddha Society, etc. He was a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, a supporter of Khadi, and a true Lover of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He took an active part in the Khilafat movement, as also in the nation-wide movement of 1921-'22. He did his good bit, during the Khulna Floods, South Indian Floods and the recent unprecedented floods in Gujarat. In all laudable communal and national activities, Mr. Suntoke gave freely and silently. He was a staunch Zoroastrian, a true Nationalist, but above all a righteous Humanist. May his soul rest in peace!

"INSAF" EDITOR'S APPEAL

—:o:—

Admitted By High Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

Munshi Fatehkhan, editor of the Gujarati weekly "Insaf" has filed an appeal in the High Court, which was admitted to-day by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of defamation under section 499 at the instance of Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji.

Mr. R. B. Kantawalla appeared for the applicant.

In anticipation of the appeal, the accused was released on a bail of Rs. 500 a few days ago.

Among the grounds of appeal, it was contended that the Magistrate erred in not giving the accused the benefit of exceptions 3, 9 and 10 to the section relating to defamation, on his plea that what he had written was by way of fair and 'bona-fide' comments on the public conduct of the complainant.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

Inter-Communal Dinner

A correspondent writes:—

It was a very pleasant and enjoyable function that was held on Sunday August 21 at the Ramprasad Building, Chowpatty. The occasion was an inter-communal dinner organised by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj. A large number of Keralites resident in Bombay, as well as several distinguished guests took part in the function.

Prominent among those present were:—Dr. John Mathai, Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, Mr. Hassanali P. Ebrahim, Khan Bahadur Bachu Ali, Mr. U. Z. Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. George Jacob, Mr A R. Dimtimker and Mr K. S. Ramachandra Iyer.

Mr. M Karuvan and Mr. T C Mayan, President and Vice-President of the Samaj respectively, addressed the gathering on the object of the function. They pointed out that the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, which was a body established for the promotion of social and economic welfare of the Bombay Keralites and whose members were drawn from various castes and creeds, stood pre-eminently for communal concord and harmony and that the function held that day was more or less an illustration that at least the Keralites of Bombay were not contaminated by either caste or communal prejudices.

The Menu for the dinner was in the true Kerala style. Hindus of all castes, (including the so-called untouchables) Muslims (generally known as Moplahs) Christians and others freely mingled together and partook of the dinner side by side. It is noteworthy that several ladies also participated in making the function a complete success. After the dinner, the gathering was entertained by what is known in Kerala as "Onathullal" by a number of the Samaj which was very much appreciated.

HASUMATI CASE IN HIGH COURT

APPLICANTS RELEASED ON BAIL

Appeal By Husband's Brothers Admitted

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty at the High Court and applied for admission of a revisional application on behalf of Harshad and Dr. Ramnik, the two brothers of the complainant (husband) in the Hasumati case.

Their lordships admitted the application and ordered the applicants to be released on bail.

The facts are that Hasumati, whose father is a pleader of Broach was living with her husband Vaikunthlal Munim in Bombay. It was alleged by her husband that she was on erms of intimacy with one Daud Narsi, a Muslim (Khoja) youth. He, therefore, sent her away to her father's house at Broach.

CONVERTED TO ISLAM.

At Broach, Harshad, the first appellant requested her father for pemission to take her to Nasik where, he said he had arranged for her reconciliation with her husband. But he brought her to Bombay where she was converted to Islam. The party then went back to Broach. The husband then filed a complaint against Daud Narsi, and his two brothers Harshad and Dr. Munim on the charge of enticing away a married woman for immoral purpose under section 498 of the Penal Code. As Hasumati had taken away her two minor sons, he also charged her with kidnapping the children, and the others were charged with abetment. The children were later restored to the husband while the cale was pending.

HASUMATI ACQUITTED.

After a prolonged trial, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Broach sentenced Hasumati to 6 months' for kidnapping, and the other three accused to heavier terms and fine on both charges. In appeal, the Sessions Judge quashed the sentences for kidnapping on all the four accused, and Hasumati was acquitted. In respect of the other charge of enticing away a married woman, the sessions Judge upheld the conviction of the other three accused, but considerably reduced their sentences, Harshad and Dr. Ramnik getting 3 months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 500 fine, and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 500 fine respectively, and Daud Narsi, the Muslim getting 6 months' and Rs. 500 fine.

Harshad and Dr. Ramnik, the two brothers of the husband, now approached the High Court against their convictions.

REUNION.

In arguing for admission of their revisional application, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan said that "so far as the husband and wife are concerned, the curtain has fallen on this drama as the wife has been re-converted to Hinduism and has gone back to her husband, and both are living together once again."

Counsel further submitted that whatever the first appellant (Harshad) had done, was with the best of intentions, namely, to help his brothers' wife Hasumati. He did so in the belief that it was his moral duty. It was urged for the second appellant that he had no part in the affair.

The application was admitted.

LATE MR. K. K. SANTOKE

Uthamna Ceremony

UTHAMNA CEREMONY of Kharshedji Kavasji Suntoke (Advocate), son of late Kavasji Dosabhai Santoke, and son-in-law of late Kaikhushroo Darabshah Talyarkhan, and brother of Meherjibhai and Hormasji Kavasji Suntoke (Advocate) will take place this afternoon at 3-30 (p.m.) at his residence Pallonji House, near Cama Baug, New Charni Road.

MISS MANIBEN KARA'S APPEAL

An Important Correction

With reference to the paragraph which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" evening edition of last Saturday and in the Sunday edition regarding certain statements that had appeared in the Press, referred to by Miss Maniben Kara in her interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" we are informed that there was a misunderstanding as to what Miss Kara had stated to our representative.

The correct version of what counsel stated in court appears in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, and Miss Kara has no complaint to make of it.

CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	3.46 7/8
To-day's closing	346

T T ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	347 1/8
To-day's opening	346 3/8
To-day's closing	3.47

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous closing rate	7.55
To-day's opening rate	7.60
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing	7.69
Difference	plus .14

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

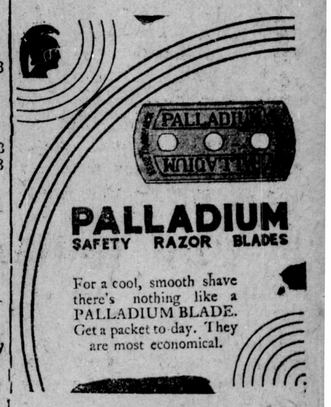
July/Aug.	217
April/May	227

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Previous closing rate	5.52
To-day's opening rate	5.65
Difference	plus .13
To-day's closing rate	5.74
Difference	plus .22



PALLADIUM
SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
For a cool, smooth shave there's nothing like a PALLADIUM BLADE. Get a packet to-day. They are most economical.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS

Empire Combine Against The World

(Continued from page 12.)

rates of free entry into the United Kingdom for three years of all dairy produce. It is also embodied that all agreements shall run for a quinquenium and be subject to six months' denunciation.

BRITAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA

—:o:—

Preference For Fruit

The agreement between Britain and South Africa ensures the continuance of the entry, duty free, of South African goods, but while granting a free entry to South African dairy produce for a period of three years, Britain reserves the righ thereafter, in the interests of the British producer, either to impose a preferential duty on South African produce or during such produce within the system of quantitative regulation of supply from all sources into the United Kingdom. Britain will introduce legislation imposing duties on foreign oranges, grape fruit, peaches, nectarines and other fruits competing with South African produce, and also ten percent advalorem duty on flat white maize, and a duty of two pence per pound on copper. Britain will grant to preference of two shillings per gallon on South African wines not exceeding 27 degrees proof spirit.

TOBACCO.

Britain undertakes not to reduce the general ten per cent "ad valorem" duty on certain foreign goods competing with South African products. Britain will continue the existing preference on South African tobacco for ten years. Government will make a provision for the importation of South African mutton and lamb in any scheme for quantitative regulation of imports.

South Africa will introduce legislation securing preferences for a list of British goods which is not yet specified.

The Anglo-South African Treaty remains in force for five years and thereafter it can be denounced on six months' notice.

BRITAIN AND CANADA

Industrial Production Adjustments

The Anglo-Canadian Agreement provides for free entry into the United Kingdom, for three years, of Canadian dairy produce, but the United Kingdom Government, may thereafter, impose a duty if the interests of the United Kingdom producers demand it. The United Kingdom Government undertakes to impose the following duties:—

Foreign wheat in grain, two shillings per quarter.

Butter, fifteen shillings per cwt.

Cheese, fifteen per cent ad valorem.

Apples raw four shillings six pence per cwt.

Apples (canned) three shillings six pence per cwt. in addition to the duty in respect of the sugar content.

Eggs in shell from one shilling to one shilling nine pence per great hundred according to number of lbs.

Copper unwrought, two pence per lb.

TIMBER AND ZINC.

The United Kingdom Government undertakes that the general 'ad valorem' duty of ten per cent shall not be reduced without the consent of Canada on all kinds of timber, fish, asbestos, zinc and lead. The duty on wheat in grain, copper, zinc and lead may be removed if Empire producers are unable or unwilling to offer them on first sale to the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in sufficient quantities. A maximum of 2500000 cwts of Canadian bacon and hams will be admitted to the United Kingdom duty free. The existing preference to Canadian tobacco will continue for ten years.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

A schedule to be published later, sets forth 220 items of Canadian tariff in respect of which new or increased preferences are granted to the United Kingdom. The schedule covers a wide range of commodities and includes numerous items previously liable to duty but now transferred to the free list.

Unofficial understanding between iron and steel interests are used as a basis of tariff adjustment. Canada undertakes that her tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give the United Kingdom producers full opportunity for reasonable competition on the basis of relative cost and economical and efficient production. Article XXI provides that if the United Kingdom and Canada are satisfied that mutual preferences may be frustrated through foreign state action regarding any class of commodity, they shall prohibit the entry of such commodities.-

BRITAIN AND SOUTH RHODESIA

—:o:—

The agreement between Britain and Southern Rhodesia grants free entry to Southern Rhodesian goods, subject to reservations, by which the free entry of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products will be continued for three years, Britain reserving the right thereafter to review the basis of preference in regard to these articles after notifying Southern Rhodesia, the British Govment may either then impose a preferential duty whilst maintaining the existing preferences or bring the produce within any system for quantiative regulation of supplies from all sources into tre United Kingdom markets.

Tobacco will enjoy the existing margin of preference as long as the duty exceeds two shillings half penny per pound. Britain will endeavour to assist the marketing of South Rhodesian tobacco.—Reuter.

OTTAWA AWARD

British Press Comment

LONDON, August 22.

The pages of the morning papers bulk large with the Ottawa Agreements.

Conservative papers in their leading articles again emphasise the Conference's achievement, and echo in a varying manner Mr. Baldwin's declaration that a new era of Empire trade has been inaugurated. They concur that the agreements have done more than reasonable optimism had expected and stemmed the drift towards economic nationalisation. Confidence is evinced that the Dominions' reciprocal concessions, yet undisclosed, will be 'quid pro quo,' though the experimental complexion of the arrangements is realised.

The Liberal and Labour Press promises uncompromising hostility and assumes a "toll on pantries" attitude, placing little faith in the prospect of the proposed Tariff Board's admitting British products with impartiality.

NO CURRENCY AGREEMENT.

The "Daily Herald" sees no tangible offers of increased trade and no prospects of agreement on a Commonwealth currency. The paper deplores the inattention to the question of migration.

The "News Chronicle" expresses the opinion that because the British delegation recognised that any more continuance of the trade slump would render impossible the practical working of the agreements they made a stipulation that if certain products were not offered world prices, the duties would be removed.

The agreements appear to have fulfilled the expectations in the City, which tends to await details of the reciprocal arrangements but regards the agreements as a most useful prelude to the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

NO SURRENDER

De Valera Demands Arbitration

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Dublin.—"We have put our money into a suspense account and it is there for all the world to see" said Mr. de Valera at Drogheda, referring to the land annuities. He added that it would be there until negotiations were initiated. Their final position as far as they were concerned was that the question was going to be tried by an arbitration tribunal in which their choice of nominees was not going to be restricted by the other side.

Mr. de Valera also promised that the details of his new agricultural policy for increasing tillage land in the country would be announced in about a fortnight and said that it would mean guaranteed prices and markets for the farmer.—Reuter.

—:o:—

MOLLISON AT NEW YORK

LONDON, Aug. 22.

New York.—Mollison has landed here.—Reuter.

ANTI-SEPARATION LEAGUE

—:o:—

Burma Politicians Make A New Move

RANGOON, (By Mail)

The Hlsing-Dun-Tun Party, otherwise known as the All-Burma Anti-separation League, has issued the following manifesto:

Whereas the proposed constitution for Burma on the basis of separation tends to bring along the dismemberment of the country, and whereas the proposed constitution does not contemplate the transfer of such important subjects as defence, external relations and the administration of the excluded areas to popular control, and whereas the proposed constitution will give to the people no right of interference with finance and the Governor's powers, the All-Burma Sangha Samaggi Councils and the All-Burma General Council of the Burmese Associations have resolved to oppose and reject the said proposed constitution in the interests of the social, economic and religious welfare of the country.

Inasmuch as the proposed constitution was outlined on the basis of separation, it is incumbent upon us to tackle the separation question with a view to its ultimate destruction, as the vote for separation will be tantamount to acceptance of the proposed constitution for Burma.

CONDITION OF SEPARATION

Hence the All-Party Anti-Separation Convention held at the Jubilee Hall on July 2, passed a unanimous resolution that "as long as Burma is not granted a constitution acceptable to the people of Burma, so long separation shall be opposed."

In pursuance of the above resolution, U. Chit Hlaing, G. C. B. A. and Myat Tha Dun Baho G. C. B. A. have constituted an All-Burma Anti-separation League under the Sangha's control with the co-operation of other anti-separationists.

The manifesto is signed by U. Chit Hlaing, (president of the G. C. B. A.), U. Myat Tha Dun, (President of the Baho G.C.B.A.) U. Paw Tun, (President of the Rangoon Corporation) and another.—A. P.

INTERPELLATIONS FOR THE BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

RATNAGIRI, August 21.

Mr. V. A. Surve, (Ratnagiri District), has given notice of the following questions which he proposes to put at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council:

"Will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to:

(1) Place on the Council table: (a) A list of the inam villages in each taluka of the Ratnagiri District, the inamdars of which have no right to mortgage or sell them, (b) A list of the inam villages which have been sold or mortgaged in each taluka of the district, and (c) a list of the Devasthan inam lands villages in each taluka.

(2) States: (a) whether the worshippers have a right to sell or mortgage Devasthan inam lands and villages; if so which are such lands and villages; (b) whether the village of Math Dhamapur in taluka Sangameshwar is an inam village to god Someshwar: (c) and whether the Gurav worshippers have sold or mortgaged any land in that village.—A.P.

DOG EATEN CHILD'S CORPSE

Bombay, Monday.

The City Coroner held an inquest to-day on the dead body of a newly-born child. Sub-Inspector Savant attached to the Kalachowki Police Station stated that on August 20, about 6-15 p.m. he received information that a dead body of a child was brought to the first floor of Bhoira Building, Parel, by a dog. He proceeded to the place and took charge of the body. It was eaten up by the dog from chest downwards and he found only the head, chest and both the hands.

As the body was in a highly decomposed state the cause of death could not be ascertained.

BIKANIR MONIES

BOMBAY, Monday.

K. D. Assur, who was alleged to have cheated the firm of Lalji Naranji in respect of certain monies in the account of the Bikanir Palace in Bombay, pleaded guilty to-day to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 27,000.

Mr. A. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, who appeared for the accused requested the court to be lenient to him in awarding sentence. The accused, he said, was a young man and he must be given a chance in life.

BURMA FLOODS

—:o:—

Loss Of Cattle And Crops

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The official estimate of the damage caused by the floods in the Pegu District is now available. According to this report, there has been no loss of life in any part of the district, while the damage to crops and cattle in many of the townships was not serious as it was anticipated. The area which suffered the most in the whole of the district was the south-east of Nyaunglebin East Township and the east of the Diaku Township.

The country is still under water for miles and has been so for more than a fortnight. There has been considerable loss of cattle and the total destruction of crops in these areas and the condition of the inhabitants in many cases is deplorable.

In the group of villages on the Sittang river, a cyclone also caused great havoc and substantial help will be required to enable the villagers to re-establish themselves. Efforts are being made by the district officials and non-officials to assist the stricken cultivators.

Owing to the break in the monsoon, the flood water has subsided in most of the places and all the railway breaches have been repaired resulting in the resumption of normal communication on the main lines. According to the latest figures the rainfall in Rangoon, which is now 58 inches, is about 10 inches below the average for the past ten years.

ARMED ROBBERY ATTEMPT

—:o:—

RANGOON (By Mail)

In the case of armed robbery in which four Indians, were alleged to have attempted to loot the shop of a diamond merchant Popatbhai Dayaram and took away jewellery worth a lakh of rupees, out of the five persons arrested in that connection the police have brought a charge of attempted murder of Sergeant Cree against the accused Talok Chand and of possessing fire arms without license against the accused Talok Chand and Prokash Bose. —A. P.

"THREATS" TO MERCHANTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A person, who was arrested this morning was placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a reward application under section 17, clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sub-inspector Vani, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that he was arrested this morning while he was supervising and arranging picketing at Dawa Bazar.

The accused is said to have threatened the druggists and chemists of the bazar for having kept open their shops on hartal days.

The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody till August 30.

TAGORE ON COMMUNAL AWARD

—:o:—

No Faith In Protests

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Replying to a telegram from Mr. C. Y. Chintamani from Allahabad asking for his opinion on the Communal Award, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says: —

Things have come to such a state that I hate even to complain, knowing the determined attitude of our rulers and the hoplessness of our situation. I for my part would prefer to remain silent when no words of reason from us are likely to prevail.

It seems that you have faith in vigorous protest but I have not, and I feel that our community will have to make the best of the situation according to such freedom as we have for taking our own steps. It is for our leaders who are experienced in politics to devise means whereby our community can unite and repudiate special privileges and prevent a policy of inequitous separatism which can only disrupt the basis of our common humanity."—A.P.

POLICEMAN CHARGED

—:o:—

Bombay, Monday.

A city police constable having nearly ten years' service was charged with theft before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. There are two charges against him. He is stated to have committed theft in the docks while he was there in the discharge of his duties.

The accused, in question, is Surajpal Bhagavandas.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, applied for a postponement of the case which was granted.

DECREASE OF RAIN FALL IN U. P.

Scattered Showers To Fall In Konkan And C. P

POONA, Aug. 22.

Rainfall will eccrease in the Punjab Hills, and the United Provinces and scattered falls of rain will occur in the Western half of the peninsula and the Central Provinces.

The monsoon has been strong in Uited Provinces and Punjab Hills and generally weak elsewhere. Scattered thunder showers have occurred in South Madras and Mysore. Unsettled conditions in Southwest Bay of Bengal are less marked to-day.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces and local in Bihar, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have occured in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West Central Provinces, Kashmir, Konkan, Malabar and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are —Myitkyina 1-1|2 inches; Toungoo 1; Cheerapunji 8; Dibrugarh 4; Hazaribagh 1; Naya Dumka 3|4; Dehra Dun 5; Allahabad Lucknow, Mukteswar and Mussooree 2; Pendra 1-1|2; Gorakhpur 1; Mainpur 3|4; Simla 5; Dalhousie 1-1|2; Delhi and Srinagar 1|4 each; Coonoor p; Bangalore 3|4; and Trivandrum and Kodaikanal 1|2.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA RURAL CONFERENCE

The first meeting of the Surat Committee of the "All India Rural Conference" was held at the office of Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav on Thursday, the 11th inst. when the following members were present:—

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Chairman) Dr. M K. Dixit, Rao Saheb V G Jadav, (Secretary) Sardar Janardan V Pathekji, Sardar Dhirajlal C Store, Chimanlal D Clerk, Esq., Prof. Mohanlal P Dave was unavoidably absent. Mr Ramrai, the General Secretary of the all India Rural Conference was specially present.

The meeting lasted for above one hour. After prolonged discussions, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and adopted:—

(1) To acquaint the people of the rural area in the Surat District with the work and programme of the All India Rural Conference; (2) To appoint and organize Taluka Rural Committees in the District; (3) To delegate powers and authorities to the Taluka Rural Committee; (4) to engage honorary workers; (5) To co-operate members and organize membership; (A) To enrol village members on the principle of membership from each village, on the basis of Rs. 10/ per year for villages, having a population of less than 500 and Rs. 20/ per year for villages having a population of more than 500. (B) Enrolling on the basis of individual membership, members from any village or city, paying Rs. 2/ a year; (3) To collect necessary funds; (7) to contribute a sum to the Central Office as soon as funds permit; (8) To undertake the following local programme to assist the local rural population about the following:—(1) Water Supply, (2) Annewari, (3) Removing Revenue greivances by legal remedies, (4) Medical aid, (5) Sanitary and Hygiene, (6) Better Seed Supply, (7) Examination of Seeds, (8) Takavi under Land Improvement Loan Act and Agricultural Loan Act; (9) To frame rules for the District and Taluka Committees and village work and honorary organizing work.

PANTHER SHOT

Village Scourge Removed

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 21 (By Mail)

Wild animals infesting habitable towns and villages are not quite out of date. A panther which had been making incessant raids on Muthigonda, a village in Secunderabad, and had mauled two shepherds, was shot by Mr. Lee, Assistant Superintendent, Transportation, Nizam's State Railway.

Mr. Lee who is a great shikar was invited by the harassed villagers to kill the beast. A huge panther measuring seven and a half feet from tip to tail was seen lying on the top of a large boulder. On seeing Mr. Lee who was only a few yards away, the animal crouched for a leap but before it could spring Mr. Lee sent a shot through its head which brought the beast sprawling to the ground. About a dozen marks of healed wounds were noticed on the animal.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Lee has up to now shot about sixty wild animals. This morning he was again summoned by the villagers of Annargudam as wild animals have been recently causing havoc among the neighbouring villages.—A. P.

We heartily invite the many Poona readers of "The Bombay Chronicle" to visit the new EDSU shop just opened on East St.

EDSU FABRICS

SHOPS FOR DIRECT SALE TO THE PUBLIC:—
9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,
340 B, Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla, Bombay,
231-235, Supari Bagh Road, Parel, Bombay.
East Street, (Opp: Muratore's,) POONA.

PESHWAS' "DAFTARS"

—:o:—

New Volume Issued

Another volume of the "Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar" which is the 24th of the series edited by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, has been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled "The Peshwas' Commitments on the West Coast 1740-1772" and describes in interesting detail the many important problems Peshwa Balajirao had to face on the west coast when he came into power, the chief of which was the pacification of the Sidi of Janjira and the defiant Angria brothers. The letters of Ramaji Mahadeo, the Peshwa's chief officer, now published for the first time throw fresh light on the campaign which finally crushed the Angrias. Other episodes of interest are the capture of Surat by the English and the siege and capture of Underi.

The new volume which is priced Rs. 4-2-0 can be obtained from the Government Book Depot and the usual book-sellers in Bombay and elsewhere.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Open Weak

CALCUTTA, August 22.

In the share market to-day, Jute shares opened weak after the week-end in sympathy with a quieter hession market and poor outside support. Slight improvement was noticeable as the session progressed, and the market closed firm at the best of the day. In coals, a limited turn-over resulted at about last level. Teas were unchanged with a small enquiry. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature, though sugar shares hardened slightly. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1|2 per cent. naper 68|13. 4-1|2 per cent. bonds 1934 29|13, 5 per cent. loan 1929|47 7|14, 5 per cent. loan 1939|44 93 9 small lot, 5 per cent. loan 1945|55 105|2, 5 per cent. new loan 1940|43 99 small lot.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur ordy. 5; Elgin Mills pref. 87; Kesoram ordy 4|2; Muir Mills ordy. 218|3; New Victoria ordy. 2.

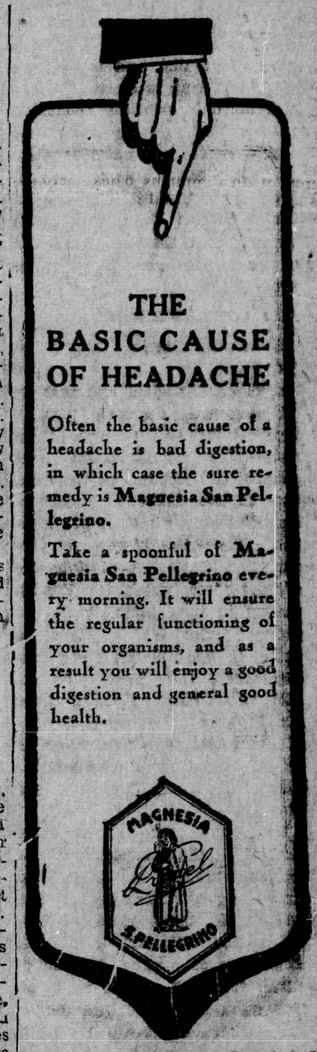
Coals:—Amalgamated 10|4; Bararo and Ramgur 7|4; Barrakur 1|4; Churulia 1|4; Raneegunge 9|14; Samla Collieries 2; Talcher 1|4; Albion ordy. 215 small lot; Anglo India ordy. 265 small lot; Auckland 155 small lot; Bargagore 112 small lot; Cheviot 182; Clive 24|6 small lots; Clive pref. 19|8; Dalhousie 310; Gondalpara 680 small lot; Gourepore pref. 101; Hooghly 57 small lots; Howrah 37|15; Hukumchand ordy. 18 small lot; Hukumchand pref. 98; India 119; Kamarhatty 349; Khardah 335; Kinnison 515 small lot; Lansdowne 112|8; Lawrence 40|8; National 18|12; Presidency 1|10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6|12; Indian Iron and Steel 4|4; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 17; Berar Rice 2; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 9; Indo Burma Petroleum pref. 99|8.

Sugar Shares:—Bharat Sugar Mills 10|4; Cawnpore 28|8; Champaran 21|8 cum div; New Savan 13|14; Sarnastipore 14|4.

Teas:—Duffla ghur 3|2; Rutema 3|9.

Debentures:—6-1|2 per cent. 1931|61 Great Eastern Hotel Debentures free of income-tax 104. —A.P.



THE BASIC CAUSE OF HEADACHE

Often the basic cause of a headache is bad digestion, in which case the sure remedy is **Magnesia San Pellegrino.**

Take a spoonful of **Magnesia San Pellegrino** every morning. It will ensure the regular functioning of your organisms, and as a result you will enjoy a good digestion and general good health.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0
„ single dose tin „ 0-3-0
At Chemists and Stores.
Agents: E. STELLA & CO.,
P. O. Box 868 ..... BOMBAY.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE: — The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS: — Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET"

Wonderful Medicine ! !

for white leprosy—Twice the price will be refunded if not cured on application in one day. Guaranteed supplied. Price Rs. 2/8 SREE KRISHNA CHANDRA, No. 60, P. O. Katrisarai Gaya.

REPRESSION LEADS TO ELECTORAL SUCCESS

How Von Papen Contributed To Communist Gains

In German Elections

Von Papen saved the Communist party, says the "Manchester Guardian's" Berlin correspondent. His anti-Communist offensive has led to an advance of the Communists. His attempt to discredit them—especially in British and American eyes—has won even widespread sympathies here, even amongst people who are not naturally pro-Communist. His menacing denunciation of them has consolidated their ranks and has made their waverers stand firm.

To his accusation that they are a danger to law and order they have replied successfully with lawful and orderly methods—namely, the ballot paper. His coup d'etat in Prussia found the Socialists Severing and Grszinski unresisting. No doubt they could not have offered resistance, but whether they could or not the fact that they took—or appeared to take—the coup d'etat lying down produced deep and widespread morrification and helped to divert the rising tide of Socialism into Communist channels.

And now the Nazis have come to Von Papen's help in his work on behalf of the Communists. They have committed a series of outrages in Konigsberg and elsewhere,—thus disproving his argument that not the Nazis but the Communists are the aggressors in the murderous political affrays which, after the brief lull, have only grown worse since the present Government came into power. The casualty list from Sataurday until to-day appears to be the heaviest yet recorded.

Of the other parties, it is the Centre that has gained most heavily—it has indeed gained in almost every constituency, and there can be no doubt that its gain has been produced by the anti-Catholic drive of the Nazis.

SOCIALISTS RECOVERING.

The Socialists have lost slightly as against the Reichstag elections in September, 1930. They have almost recovered from their depression of the year 1931, and have had a slight increase of strength since the Prussian elections this year. Their solidarity, and that of the Centre party, is amazing—it has destroyed all expectations that the Nazis movement would sweep the country in such a way that it could truly be called a "national movement."

The Nazis themselves show a prodigious advance as compared with their poll in 1930, but compared with their poll in the Prussian elections this year they have gained hardly at all. There is no means as yet of judging whether that standstill is final or not—the next few months may show.

The Nationalists, led by Hugenberg, have, contrary to expectation, lost slightly.

The Bavarian People's party (which is allied with the Centre) has just managed to hold its own.

The Moderate parties have almost been wiped out. The State party, which is the nearest approach Germany has to the British Liberal party, had sixteen seats when the last Reichstag dissolved, and will now have only six. The State party has, in fact, been reduced to little more than a few newspapers—and those amongst the best in Germany.

The Nazis gains have been entirely at the expense of the "bourgeois" parties. The Labour or "Marxist" parties—that is, the Socialists and the Communists—are together stronger than they were before another consequence of the general "anti-Marxist" drive of the Von Papen Government.

NO RIGHT MAJORITY.

There is no majority of the Right—Hitler, Hugenberg, and their minor allies have failed to capture half the electorate. The Von Papen Government has therefore been defeated in a Parliamentary sense. Only that sense has little application to Germany now, when the struggle for power has become extra-Parliamentary. The Government will only have a majority if it can get the support of the Centre. If it does, then Germany—and Prussia—will revert to Parliamentary rule. If not, then the Government will be compelled to exist as a semi-dictatorship and in spite of a hostile Reichstag.

NAZI MURDERS.

What the Nazis will do cannot in the least be foretold at the moment. Whether their terrorist outrages at Konigsberg and elsewhere are the beginning of a terrorist campaign or not remains to be seen. These outrages are rather different from the other affrays that have occurred during the election campaign. The Communist municipal councillor Sauff was not killed in a fight; he was murdered in his bed.

The Communist Zirtins was also shot down in his own home at six o'clock in the morning. Several other persons, amongst them a high official, who was one of those combed out after Von Papen's coup d'eat, were shot at and injured. Incendiary bombs were thrown into the offices of the Socialist "Volkszeitung" and the moderate "Hartungsche Zeitung."

There have been outrages—though rather less serious than than those at Konigsberg—in other parts of the country. Even the pro-Nazi news agency Telegraph Union admits that in some of the Konigsberg outrages at least the assailants were Nazis—in every case the victims were political opponents of the Nazis.

The elections have brought no real decision—they have not even brought the relief that was expected—namely, that political outrages will cease.

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

(Continued from page 4.)

and said out of the corner of his mouth:

"Just around the corner, Ed."

He inspected the window some more and then walked back to his car and drove off. Ed walked around the corner and found four cars lined up. Marty Slattery waved to him.

"In here, Ed," he called. Ed crawled in. Marty reached over, grasped his hand with a friendly pressure and then pressed a service gun in his side. Ed took it quickly, stuffed it in his hip pocket and then choked:

"Thanks, Marty." He turned around and looked at the others.

"Hello. Steev—Hello, Mike—Hello, Rod!" he called.

"Where to, Ed? Tom's in back—he's got three others with him. We've got plenty of stuff—tear-bombs—sub-machine guns—and fifteen fightin' men———"

"Straight out Emhill Road," said Ed, sinking back.

When they got to Boroughville, Ed straightened up.

"Wait a minute, Marty," he said, "I want to talk to Tom."

Marty's hand went out once more and he pulled to the side of the road. The other cars lined up behind. Ed crawled out.

"Tom's in the last car," said Marty. Ed started back. As he passed each car he heard the words, "Hello, Ed" and he raised his hand. He would have preferred it if they had said nothing. When he got to Tom's car, he said:

"Better call Jim, Tom—the fight'll be over by the time he gets there." Tom grunted and slid out of the car. Ed walked beside him. "Don' say anything about me," he hoarsed. Tom nodded. He went into a little restaurant and in five minutes he was back. Ed had waited at the side of the road.

'Okay", said Tom. Ed nodded and ran up to the first car.

At Cannondale Ed gave the directions, just as Daisy had told him. They had to leave the cars at the outskirts of Belmonte's domains. The detectives stood in a little grim group.

"You lead the way, Ed", said Tom.

"But—Tom I'm not on the force," stammered Ed.

"This is a private job", said Tom, "Go ahead!"

Ed shrugged. Somehow he felt out of place—among his former comrades. They trailed behind, some carrying bombs, some long-barrelled guns, which looked like shotguns with huge cylinders at the chambers. They took a tan-bark path and Ed, in the lead, now and then, sought his way by his flashlight.

Soon the squat, low-roofed lodge came in sight. A police-dog began to howl. They crept a little nearer. Then came a shot.

Daisy, with Mickey shielded in her arm, crouched in a corner of the room which had been their joint jail for long hours of premonitory silence. A silence at that moment broken by the sharp crash of a shot. A silence shattered to multi-million bits by a barrage of explosions, by a few hoarse shouts, and the roar of hell-fire.

"It's Ed, Mickey", Daisy whispered with a shudder and a smile.

"Sure, and he'll get us out, too. He's the biggest cop next to my father," Mickey whispered back bravely.

The rapid thunder of racing feet sounded near-by, followed up by the deafening outburst of a desperate attack, an equally desperate defense. Then the rat-tat-tat of machine-gun-fire swept through the house. Wood and stone crashed. Bullets ripped their way through the door of Daisy's and Mickey's room; a chance bullet split the lock from the wood. Freedom!——of which no advantage could be taken Daisy was shaking, holding to Mickey for the support which the newly-made corporal gave her with the true valor on an officer.

"It's all right, Daisy. Hold tight. Ed'll get us," he said, holing back an involuntary shudder and sob.

"Sure he will, Mickey. Wait a minute. While it's quiet I'll go out. Promise you'll stay here? Honour bright?" Daisy was on her feet with a lull in the firing and with Mickey's earnest promise scarcely said, ran to the door. She opened it a bit, pulled it wide and slammed it behind her.

There, in the still, smoke-laden air, not fifteen feet away lay Ed, side by side with "Ginger Slim."

"Ed, Ed, 'Ed'! Did they get you? I did it! I did it! I brought you out here—if they—"

"Yeah—you dirty little rat. You double-crossed Belmonte just once too often, you blonde punk....." Guiseppe Belmonte, for one time in his career was mad. His automatic was leveled directly at Daisy's breast. He took one shot to put the period to his tirade. Daisy with a look of cold recognition and colder hatred, without a groan, doubled up on the floor, her arms across Ed's body.

A big man bristled in, a revolver in his hand.....Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick's 'gun took the final toll of the Belmonte gang, leveling a surprised Guiseppe where he stood. "That's one rap you won't beat," he breathed. And Fightin' Jim made his way through the chaos of broken furniture and crumpled bodies, to the body of Ed, the last of his own flesh and blood.

"Mickey! Search the place for Mickey, men," he sobbed as tears choked him. But the order was unnecessary.

"Chief, sir—Corporal Fitzpatrick reporting for duty!" came a wild cry from the door at the left and Mickey bounded out, only to draw back. "Oh, dad—what did they———?"

"Come here, Mickey boy," said big Jim, bending over Ed and holding his left arm for his son. "Come here—while I pin my star on a man who died as a copper wants to die—his duty, Mickey, was his honour."

And Fightin' Jim pinned the chief's sparkling star over Ed's heart.

If it's
BAYER
it's good!
CAFIASPIRIN
is untouched by hand
until you yourself open the package. The hygienically filled, airtight tube always contains tablets in perfect condition, which disintegrate quickly and completely in water.
To keep fit is a difficult matter in the tropics, and 'CAFIASPIRIN' has been specially designed to meet your needs. It not only relieves pain definitely and promptly, but also invigorates both body and mind.
'CAFIASPIRIN' wins many new friends every day. Won't you be one of them?
Special Aspirin for the Tropics
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Head Office:—National Insurance Building,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Policies Issued in 1931 for over ... Rs. 1,32,33,000
Showing an increase over the New Business figure for 1930 of ..... 16.54 p.c.
Claims paid up to end of 1931 over .. Rs. 90,00,000
Invested Funds amount to over ..... Rs. 1,75,00,000

LOW RATES
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
NEW TABLES
NEW BENEFITS.

For particulars & Agencies please write to;
Branch Secretary, Alice Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS
covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
For particulars & Agencies please write to:—
M. P. GOCULDAS & CO.,
23, Yusuf Bldg., Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

THANA DISTRICT BOARD

Axe In Primary Education Grant

The Government had reduced the educational grants to this Board to the extent of 5 per cent. for the year 1931-32 and intimated to this Board that a further reduction of 15 per cent. will be made in the grants for the year 1932-33. This means that the Board will get Rs. 40,555 less than in the year 1931-32.

Besides this, the Local Authority, District Local Board, Thana, has resolved to give only 12 pies instead of 16 pies out of 24 pies of local cess to this Board for the current year (1932-33), which means a further loss of Rs. 35,000 in grants from the local cess to this School Board. The income of this District School Board will, therefore, be reduced by Rs. 75,555 in 1932-33. Thus the net income from grants to this Board for this year Rs. 3,61,627 together with the income from interest on fixed deposits Rs. 20,000 will amount of Rs. 3,81,627. The expenditure even after observing strict economy in every branch comes to Rs. 4,51,113 and thus there is a clear deficit of Rs. 69,486 which ought to be met some how.

ECONOMY MEASURES.

The following are the measures which have been resolved to be acted upon to meet the emergency.

(1) The Headmasters' and 1st assistants' allowance have been proposed to be reduced by 20 per cent. and the Thana District Allowance, which had been paid by this Board, but disallowed by Government for purposes of the grant is proposed to be stopped altogether. (This is however, not still finally decided as the Local Authority, District Local Board, Thana have not yet accorded their sanction to this).

(2) The number of extra teachers is to be reduced after introducing shift system and amalgamating schools wherever possible.

(3) The schools which show an average attendance lower than that fixed under 112 (4) (a) of the P. E. Rules, will be closed and as far as possible no new schools will be opened this year.

(4) The School Board will ordinarily meet once in two months instead of every month.

(5) The temporary vacancies of school masters will not be filled up if for 15 days only and in case of assistant masters if for 2 months only. As far as possible leave applications will be discouraged.

(6) One clerk from the office establishment will be reduced.

(7) The services of call women will be dispensed with.

(8) The contingency to schools will be reduced by 4 annas in a rupee.

(9) The house owners of rented buildings should be requested to reduce the house rent by 15 per cent. owing to the present financial stringency.

(10) The pay of the District School Board Office Staff (Administrative Officer, Supervisors, Clerks) is reduced as under:—

(a) 10 per cent. cut in pay of those getting more than Rs. 100.

(b) 5 per cent. cut in pay of those getting less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 40.

(c) The head quarters of the beat supervisor for Kalyan Taluka changed from Thana to Dombivali.

HARD ON LICENTIATES

UNFAIR TREATMENT IN THE PROPOSED INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

(BY DR. JOSEPH BENJAMIN.)

In the original Bill circulated for opinion throughout India, though it was stated in the preamble that a Register of qualified practitioners of scientific medicine was to be provided for, Medical Licentiates numbering about thirty thousand, who form the majority of qualified medical practitioners in India whose names stand on all Provincial Medical Registers, and who enjoy the privilege of sending their representatives thereto, who undergo regular medical training for four years in recognised Medical Schools, and many of whom hold charge of Dispensaries throughout the length and breadth of the land, have been excluded from the scope of the Bill. The preamble further said that the Council was to be formed with the object of establishing a uniform minimum standard of qualifications in medicine for all provinces such that persons attaining thereto shall be acceptable as medical practitioners throughout British India.

After the receipt of opinions from various medical bodies against the Bill, including that of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, which strongly protested against the exclusion of Medical Licentiates from the Bill, Government quietly introduced the Bill in the Legislative Assembly on 23rd March 1932 in an amended form, adding the words "higher grade of" before the words "qualified practitioners" in the preamble and the word "higher" before the words "qualification in medicine", and thus tried to close the mouths of Medical Licentiates under the excuse that the Council was meant only for higher grade men. Government have not defined what they mean by "higher grade of qualified practitioners" and "higher qualification in medicine". Anyhow it is evident from the amended wording of the preamble that Government intend to debar Medical Licentiates from admission to the All-India Medical Register.

PRIVILEGE TAKEN AWAY.

It is worth nothing here that though Government in their haste to place the Bill before the Assembly in March last added the words mentioned above in the preamble, under the heading 'Objects and Reasons', the original words without the addition of the word "higher" stand as they were in the original draft bill. At present owing to the rules of reciprocity, Medical Licentiates in one Province, whose names are on the Medical Register of that Province, can be enrolled on the register of any other province throughout British India. They have, however been deprived of that privilege in the Bill. This retrograde Bill seems to have been prepared with a view to placate the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, as is evident from the published note under Clause 18, which says that all those British Indian Medical qualifications which were recognised up till 1930 by the General Medical Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom as qualifications registrable in the British Medical Register have been included in the First Schedule, and are declared by Sub-Clause (1) to be recognised medical qualifications. Schedule No. 1 excludes Medical Licentiates from being enrolled, whereas Schedule No. 2 includes the Licentiates of British Medical institutions including the Licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries. When the Bill is intended to be in the interests of the Medical Profession in India, it is a sheer act of injustice to exclude Indian Medical Licentiates from being enrolled on the Indian Medical Register, when their names stand on the Provincial Medical Registers. The All-India Medical Licentiates' Association has from time to time requested Government to have an All-India Medical Council with the object that their interests will be watched by their inclusion therein.

RAISE THE STANDARD.

It has also from year to year reiterated its request for the raising of the course of study in Medical Schools from four to five years. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, resolved in 1930 to raise the course to five years. Accordingly in June of that year students to three Government Medical Schools in the Presidency were admitted that understanding. But the very next year Government cancelled their new orders and issued fresh orders to have only four years' course in Medical Schools and the College of Physicians and Surgeons yielded in the matter. In the Arts Colleges of the Presidency students are admitted after passing the Matriculation, and there is only four years' course for graduation. All these Colleges are affiliated to the University. Now students who join Medical Schools also are admitted to them on passing the Matriculation or higher examination. It will therefore be in the fitness of things if these Medical Schools are affiliated to the Universities of the provinces concerned. The course of study in these Medical Schools should be raised to five years, and as Poona and Ahmedabad are both large educational centres, Medical Colleges should also be opened there, in addition to the present Medical Schools there, as was once contemplated by Government.

THEIR GOOD RECORD

Now that an All-India Medical Council is to be established, Medical Licentiates thought that their interests would be safe-guarded therein. But to the utter disappointment of the whole class, they have been deprived of their just right to be included in the said Register. It is a noted fact that the standard of education in all the Medical Schools in India is not uniform, and that it is essential that the course of study in all he Medical Schools should also be raised to five years, Medical Licentiates bear the brunt of medical work throughout India, and have made European medicine popular throughout the length and breadth of the country, not only in ordinary times, but also during epidemics, famine, pestilence, and war, and not only the heads of the Medical Department have testified in eulogistic terms to their work, but even a Viceroy of India once referred to their work in high terms.

It will not be out of place to state that when once the Managers of the Indian Medical Gazette offered a prize for a medical thesis, the first prize was won by a Medical Licentiate, though both Medical Graduates and Licentiates had competed for it. Medical Licentiates have produced men of the type of Rai Bahadur Dr. Mathradas of Mogha, who has made a name and fame throughout the World for Eye Surgery. There are many others among them, who have passed the M.C.P.S. and some even the F.C.P.S. examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay while there are many others, who have been promoted to the cadre of Assistant Surgeons, and a few have even become Civil Surgeons. One of the members of the class was till recently Head of the Medical Department in a large Indian State, having under him a number of Medical Graduates. He has now been succeeded by an officer belonging to the Indian Medical Service. One member of the class rose to be a member of the Council of State and another of the Legislative Assembly, whereas there were others who became members of the Provincial Legislative Councils. A number of members of the class have been elected as members of large Municipalities, like Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi. But even none of these men can be enrolled of the All-India Medical Register according to the draft Bill. Can there be greater injustice to this deserving class by making this invidious distinction of depriving them of their legitimate right?

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

If Medical Licentiates are not taken on the All-India Medical Register, the general public will be led to believe that they are unqualified, which will be a slur upon them. If Government considers Medical Licentiates as unqualified they had better remove all Medical Licentiates from the various posts they hold under Government. The class cannot bear this stigma upon them. In order that the interests of the Medical Licentiates should be safe-guarded, not only should they be enrolled on the All-India Medical Register, but they should also be duly represented on the Indian Medical Council in proportion to their number. It will not be out of place to state here that the Indian Medical Association, which has a preponderance of Medical Graduates as its members, has passed resolutions at its Conference held last year and this year under the presidentships of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., (London), and Sir Nilratan Sircar, M.D., respectively, that Medical Licentiates should be enrolled within the scope of the Bill. A public meeting of medical men held at Bombay under the presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S., (London), also passed a resolution to the effect that Medical Licentiates should be included in the Bill. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, president of the Bombay Medical Union has also supported their cause. Thanks of the whole class are due to all of them and to others who have shown their active sympathy in the matter.

It is the duty of Government to watch the interests of all qualified medical men in India without any distinction. If the draft Bill has been prepared with the object of meeting the wishes of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in Great Britain, that object can be fulfilled by having a Medical Council for the Registration and Education of Indian Medical Graduates only, styling it accordingly. It cannot under any circumstances be called "The All-India Medical Council", if Medical Licentiates are not enrolled thereon. The British Medical Register makes no distinction between its Graduates and Licentiates, all of them being enrolled on the same Register. It is therefore hoped that Government will even now see their way in sheer justice to Medical Licentiates to include them within the scope of the bill, failing which, Medical Licentiates appeal to the members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State to throw out the Bill as it stands at present, unless Medical Licentiates are included in the Bill and are also given due representation thereon.

OKHA PORT NEWS

—:o:—

The Post Officer, Okha Port, wires under date, August 20: The s.s. city of Norwich City and Hall Line, Agents, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, arrived Port Okha with 400 tons of cargo on the 16th and left on the 18th with the same bottom cargo.

The s.s. "Wildeniels", Hansa Line, Agents, Messrs. Pestonjee Bickajee, arrived Port Okha on the 17th and left on the 19th with the same bottom cargo of 338 tons.

The s.s. Bamora British India Steam Navigation Line, Agents, Premji and Company, arrived Port Okha on the 18th and left on the 19th with 800 tons cement for Bombay.—A.P.

If You Want To Get The Best Value For Your Money

USE

GODREJ'S AROMATIC EAU-DE-COLOGNE

Once you have tried GODREJ'S COLOGNE WATER with its lingering fragrance and its exceptional strength you will use no other. It has been proved to compete favourably with the best foreign products of its kind. A drop or two on your handkerchief before you start the day will make you immune against the onslaughts of disease bearing germs. No sick room should be without a bottle to cool the fevered brow and allay headaches.

When used after the bath it tones the skin penetrating into the pores dislodging the dust laden particles and effecting a clear channel for the waste products.

Buy A Bottle and Test it for Yourself

Of all leading Chemists and Stores in all Sizes.

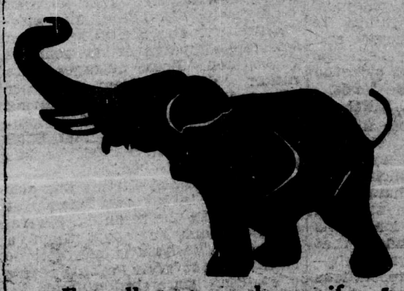
Sole Distributors throughout India :—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,

121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.

THE LARGEST PAPER MILLS IN INDIA



JUBILEE YEAR

The Company was incorporated on 27th July, 1882, Fifty years ago

From small beginnings with one machine we have increased and progressed, so that to-day we have two Mills with eight machines, making 1,600 tons, of fine quality paper a month, mainly from Sabai grass and Bamboo —the finest of Indian raw materials.

For all your work specify the famous Titaghur "ELEPHANT" Brand Printings, Writings, Type-writings, Duplicators, Banks, Bonds, Browns' Imitation Art, Cover Papers, etc.

Managing Agents :

Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

BLOCKS FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq inch inclusive of postage

APPLY AT THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle"

RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON PRICES ON TRADE BUYING

Market Consolidating Gains Awaiting Confirmation Of Recent Report Of Crop Deterioaration

ADDITIONAL WEEVIL COMPLAINTS

Bombay, Aug. 22.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market declined during the early part on lower Liverpool advices but advanced later on infavourable weather and less favourable crop condition.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day as a decline of 7 points and in a small session of two hours prices advanced 21 points on buying by trade and commission houses. The market closed at a net rise of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 7.41c.

The markets are consolidating that gains awaiting some confirmation of recent reports of crop deterioration in the month-end private crop estimates. Wall-Street professional operators are heavily long and are supporting cotton markets. Recently there had been heavy long liquidation by weak holders, but the offerings are well absorbed. Increased Southern hedge selling has failed so far to depress prices. Co-operative selling is readily absorbed and trade buying still continues.

During the first half of the present month, the America cotton crop has suffered and while it is difficult to form any idea about the extent of damage in the term of quantity, we think recent rains over the Western Belt will retard the movement of the crop and there will be less pressure of hedge selling.

Before the issue of the last Bureau report average estimate of the crop was about 122 lakhs bales but the official report was about a million bales below general expectation. Everybody knows that every year America produces cotton crop but prices are mainly guided by a reduction or an addition of a couple of million bales. Most ardent Bull believed in a minimum crop of 10 millions bales crop while the Government estimate which is generally believed to be a reliable guided indicated a crop of about 11-1/4 million Bales. Weather conditions since the compitation of the Government report were unfavourable and those who advocate to liquidate speculative purchases at the present level are willing to replace their purchases on good declines. This state of the market shows that there will be restricted offerings and if weather becomes unfavourable, it will be impossible to supply demand whether it may be speculative or real. Scarcity of contracts will be the order of day and we still advice purchases at present level and on all decline.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points. It is a quiet and featureless session which later on decline on little Indian selling. The market closed barely steady at o decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points at 5.70d per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and colsed at a decline of 10 points while Egyptian Cotton prices declined 6 to 8 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

Demand tapered off following the advance in the early part of the week, but trade and Commission house buying absorbed offerings on moderate reactions. Brokers supposedly acting for Co-operatives, continued to sell moderately while Southern hedge selling was a little more evident. A tropical storm damaged the open cotton along the Texas Gulf Coast but brought beneficial rains in the interior. Rains in Oklahoma were beneficial although excessive in places. It is generally believed that crop deterioration has slightly exceeded normal for the first half of the month.

Favourable views of the trade outlook are encouraged by the yarded-cloth statistics for July showing that stocks have decreased by 7.8 per cent and unfilled orders increased by 33.4 p. c.

Meanwhile bullish views are much in evidence but some feel that in the event of no further reduction in crop estimates the carry-over may receive reconsideration as the new crop movement increases.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends state:—

"Prices are holding better than we anticipated, bullish sentiment having derived encouragement from reports of an improvement in general business conditions in America. An increase in employment is reported from various districts, including textile manufacturing areas while reports from Worth Street indicate a considerably larger turnover. We hope it may be the beginning of a lasting trade improvement and not merely the seasonable increase of activity usual before the autumn. The advance in Wheat and Stocks was another helpful factor." From a Liverpool friend's Cotton letter received last mail.

PURCHASE ON GOOD SETBACKS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

Despite heavy realising prices were steady on unfavourable weather reports, Wall-Street seems to resist any setback on the expectation that the month-end private crop estimates may be sharply reduced and schould foreign operators re-enter the market on these estimates it may afford Wall Street an opportunity to realise. On the other hand trade seems very reluctant to follow the advance in anticipation of hedge selling. Furthermore the import duty in England on American wheat may affect the commodity markets and this together with the declined mill operatives lock out in Lancashire is not encouraging. Although private reporters may largely reduce crop estimates the general opinion seems to be that the next Government estimate may not shew much reduction since the crop is late and a fair allowance was made in their first estimate. We prefer purchases only on good setback.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest 7.58 at 11-58 a.m.

NY. October lowest 7.37 at the opening.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-17 a.m.—Light rains in the Eastern belt.

12-28 p.m.—Profit taking in narrow market. Between midnight and daylight cool nights. Light rains in Alabama.

6-02 p.m. New York market advanced on favourable weather map. Trade demand continues.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Cotton—Rains Eastern belt. Additional Weevil complaints. Price fixing. Commission House demand absorbing Southern selling.

New York.—Market consolidating its gains awaiting some confirmation of recent reports of crop deterioration.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables.—

From Liverpool Agents:—

Weather favourable west, unfavourable east. Unless material improvement think advancing tendency likely continue next few week owing continuance American efforts improve sentiment and ack of pressure but hesitate advise fresh purchases at moment.

From Memphis correspondents:

Weevil damage increasing greatly. Lack of fertilizer showing in small plant with light fruitage. Crop ideas being further reduced.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 19.

(In thousands)

(Excluding linters)—

Total in Sight season to-date 221; this week 90; season 1931-32 143

(Excluding linters)—

Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America season to-date 102; this week 50; season 1931-32 151

Exports from U S Ports season to-date 269; this week 111; season 1931-32 120

Of which to Japan season to-date 34; this week 15; season 1931-32 41

Of which to China season to-date 28; this week 6; season 1931-32 27

Of which to Great Britain season to-date 44; this week 23; season 1931-32 3

Of which to Germany season to-date 44; this week 25; season 1931-32 9

Stock at New York this week 204

Stock at U S Ports this week 3,316

Stock at U S Interior Towns this week 1,293

World's visible supply this week 3,363

Of which American cotton this week 6,573

(Excluding linters)—

Forwarded to the world's mills season to-date 451; this week 134 season 1931-32 432

Receipts at U S Ports season to-date 196; this week 85; season 1931-32 88

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(In 1000's)

Liverpool Aug 19

Total forwarded season to-date 107; this week 37; 1931-32 123

East Indian forwarded season to-date 9; this week 2; season 1931-32 22

Total stock this week 779

East Indian Stock 29

No Business In Leading Markets

Bombay, Aug. 22.

All leading markets were officially open to-day but no business is reported in shares, cotton, etc.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

Ginning Report

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The Second Census Ginning Report of the American Cotton Crop 1932-33 season will be issued on Tuesday the 23rd August. This report will show total ginnings upto evening of 15th August.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug 22

Our Sugar market ruled firm in the beginning of the week under review and prices advanced by about ½ to 1 anna per cwt. all round and Importing Houses were able to place 2400 tons of Java Sugar September and October shipments at Rs. 5/6/3. Then during the latter part of the week our market ruled quiet throughout and Ready prices declined by about 1¼ as. in all. Forward prices also declined by about 2 annas for July and by about 1¾ annas per cwt. for August shipment. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:

Ready:—

Java Rs. 15/2/9 and Rs. 15/1/6; July 5/6/6 and 5/4; August 5/0 and 5/4/6; September 5/6 and 5/5/3; October/December 5/6 and 5/5/9; Jan-March 5/7 and 5/7; Belgian 15/3 and 15.

Arrivals: S. S. Tairea with 6000 bags of Mozambique sugar, s. s. Syuin Maru with about 16000 bags of Javas and s.s. Risaldar with about 5500 bags of Javas arrived during the week under review.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 bags.

Foreign markets: New York was active during the week. London Raw Sugar Prices advanced by about ½d per cwt. Java market continues to rule unchanged at F. 6 and the V. J. P. are reported to have sold 40,000 tons Whites at the limit. Visible stocks in Europe excluding Russia as per latest mail statistics are 3,668,180 tons as against 4,195,521 tons in 1931.

Calcutta and Karachi: Ruled steady throughout. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/10 and Rs. 14/5/6 respectively.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/1/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/7 per cwt F B H.

S S Risaldar Rs. 5/4 per cwt F B H

Shipment July Rs. 5/4 per cwt F B H.

Shipment August Rs. 5/4/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment September Rs. 5/5/3 per cwt F B H

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 5/5/9 per cwt F B H

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 5/7 per cwt F B H

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15 per cwt

Tone: Quiet.

PROSPECTS OF SUGAR MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

A private cable received from New York states:—

Favour purchases Sugar any set-back which might occur on Thursday September notice day.

SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

Delivery Order Day

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The silver market was open to-day for one hour owing to delivery orders. Shravan delivery prices were finally fixed at Rs. 55|10. Bhadarya delivery opened at Rs. 56|— and closed at Rs. 56|4. Ready silver is quoted at Rs. 55-10.

"JANMASTAMI HOLIDAY"

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

All local markets will remain entirely closed on Wednesday the 24th inst. being "Janmastami" a Hindu Holiday.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 22.

B C Rate T T 1,6 1|32.

B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.

LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug. Sept./Oct.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov/Dec/Jan.

Banks buying T T 1|6 1|8.

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 Aug.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept./Oct.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Nov./Dec.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 385.

Banks selling T T 384.

Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 662

Banks Buying D D 632

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 64 3/4

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 90

Banks Buying 60 days 84

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/8

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 118 1|4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA:

Banks Selling D D 65

CROSS RATE:—

New York|London 3.47 20th instant.

Shanghai|London 1|9 3|16 22nd instant.

Japan|London 1|4 1|16 20th instant.

London|Paris 88.50 20th inst.

London|Belgium 20.00 20th instant.

London|Switzerland 17.85 20th instant.

London|Italy 67.60 20th inst.

London|Berlin 14.58 20th inst.

London|Holland 8.62-1|2 20th inst.

London|Stockholm 19.43 20th inst.

London|New York 3.47 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

Gold £5-18-10 19th inst; £5-18-9 20th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 1|4 19th inst; 17 15|16 20th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 5|16 19th inst; 18 20th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1|4 19th inst; 28 20th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 23|32 per cent 19th inst; 23|32 per cent 20th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5|32 per cent 1 5|32 per cent 20th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

August 22.

Tergestea, Scopinich, Kobe.

Pasha, Murray, Calcutta.

Tecumseh, Johnston, Batoom.

Clan Malcolm, Geroge, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.

Tokiwa Maru, Runi, Karachi.

Targestea, Scopinich, Trieste.

Soudon, Symond, London.

Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.

S.S. Tergestea:—The Lloyd T Coy.'s steamer Tiergestea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for Trieste, etc.

S.S. Tecumseh:—The S. O. Coy.'s steamer Tecumseh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargoo of Kerosene oil.

S.S. Pasha:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Clan Malcolm:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Malcolm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cago.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer, Tokiwa Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Soudan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Soudan, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

S.S. Mirzapore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Mirzapore, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

COMMUNAL AWARD

More Indignant Criticism

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following statement:—

You are no doubt aware that next to the Indian National Congress the Hindu Mahasabha is the largest representative institution in the country and most cosmopolitan in its principles and procedure. The constitution and functions of the Hindu Mahasabha are not confined to Hindus in a narrow sense. The Sabha includes practically all the people of India excepting Muslims and Christians, the only condition being that the religions professed by them should be of Indian origin. The Hindu Mahtsabha, therefore, reflects the views of not only Hindus, commonly so designated, but also of Budhists, Sikhs, Jains, Arya, Samajists, and Brahmos. Nextly the object of the Sabha is both to protect and advance the legitimate interests of all these classes of people and to adopt all those means which would bring about harmonious relations between them and Muslims, Christians and other small communities in India such as the Parsees, Jews, Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA.

Communalism is fundamentally opposed to nationalism. The Hindu Mahasabha have consistently and all along been of opinion that no communalism in any shape or form be introduced in the political administration of the country either in the matter of representation in Legislatures or in any part of the elective bodies or in the services. The communal award will, therefore, form one of the principal items on the Agenda of the ensuing Session of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The second item of importance is the question of the future constitution of India. The whole nation is at present deeply plunged in a struggle for life and death. The leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha are required to make a clear and unequivocal declaration as regards the views of the Hindu community, which forms the bulk of population in India, as to the form the future constitution of India should tssume in the interest of the development of our mother country into a strong united and self-governing nnation.

The position of Hindus in the Indian States is another question of vital importance which is at present seriously engaging the attention of the Hindus residing in and outside the Indian States.

HAILEY'S ASSURANCE TO LANDLORDS

Will Press On Authorities Need Of Second Chamber

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, who is now on his monsoon tour, referred to two important subjects in the course of his reply to an address from the Landlords' Association at Bahraich.

SECOND CHAMBER.

Referring to the Second Chamber he said, "There are others among your body who have sought to find some element of security in the provision through the Second Chamber. That is a question on which the recent pronouncement makes no decision but the local Government has pressed and will continue to press that the Second Chamber should form a feature of the new constitution."

Continuing Sir Malcolm said, "You refer to-day to yet another suggestion, namely, the separation of the province of Oudh from that of Agra. That is a proposition which so far has not been definitely considered by our Government. I fear that at the moment we should be bound to be influenced by the unconfortable but inevitable consideration, that of Finance. The province of Agra would form a unit so large that we could hardly contemplate any serious reduction in our central or administrative establishments and it would be necessary to introduce these establishments on something of the same scale for Oudh, of course entirely at the expense of the latter".—A. P.

MOLLISON OFF TO NEW YORK

ST. JOHN, (NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 21.

Making a perfect takeoff in glorious weather, Mollison left at 11/22, a.m. on the last lap of his historic flight.—Reuter.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ IMPOSSIBLE

—:o:—

Lala Dhunichand's Appeal To Punjabis

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

An earnest appeal to Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims not to fight among themselves but to counteract any communal warfare through the press and the platform was was made by Lala Dunichand of Ambala in the course of his presidential address to the Hindu Conference which has been convened to consider the Communal Award and the future course for the Hindus.

"SWARAJ IMPOSSIBLE."

He said, "It is my considered view that separate electorates will not solve the communal question but on the other hand they will sharpen communal consciousness which is already sapping the body politic in India. The effect of the award will be to make both nationalism and democratic Swaraj impossible. I can see only one good point in the award, namely, while the Depressed "Classes have been assured of a certain number of seats they have not been separated from the Hindus. I must say that if they had not been assured of a certain number of seats it would have been very difficult for them to enter the provincial councils."

VIRUS ENTERING INTO HAREM AND ZENANA.

Continuing he said, "The virus of communalism has been carried into the Harem and the Zenana, though the two representatives of women at the R. T. C. had expressed themselves against communal electorates.

The only course under the circumstances open to the people of India, aspiring to became a united nation, is to refuse to drink the poisoned cup of communal electorates. For, if you accept them once as an essential part of the constitution, your country will be doomed for a long time to come."

Concluding he condemned the Punjab Alienation Act and advised youngmen to take to industries. He deprecated the ill-treatment of prisoners in jails and reiterated his faith in non-violence and truth.—A. P.

WILL REDUCE INDIA TO COCKPIT OF WRANGLE

—:o:—

Nationalist Party Secretary's Views

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Mr. T. N. Ramkrishna Reddy, Joint Secretary, Nationalist Party in Assembly interviewed by Associated Press on communal award said:

"At last the long expected communal award by the Prime Minister has been the light of day after keeping the Indians in intense suspense for nearly two months. In the explanation attached to the award the Premier has expressed a pious wish to see the greater and the smaller communities working together in peace and amity. But his award condemns his own wish to the limbo of dreamland for over a decade or more. We the Nationalists, have been crying hoarse that the grant of separate electorates for the two important communities in India—Hindus and Muslims—would keep them apart perpetually, accentuate their bitterness with each other, and convert India into a cockpit of communal wrangle.

With regard to allocation of seats to the communities in each province I find much injustice done to the "Depressed" classes. They have been, I feel, let down very much in order to pamper other communities especially the Muslims and Europeans.

Dr. Ambedkar has to repent for the folly he has committed in tying to cocquet with the other and more powerful minority communities. But the award has done one good turn to them by giving them privilege to vote in the general constituency while serving seats to the "Depressed" classes in a separate electorate.

The most unsatisfactory point in the award is while the British Government have declared a separate Sindh Province they have not declared a separate Orissa province even though the latter has been in the air for a long period and Simon report has given special emphasis to it. If the objection is that the Orissa Province cannot be self-sufficing financially it applied with equal force with Sind Province. This only shows the Government wants to placate Muslims and make a fetish of it. On the other hand Attlee Committee has declared that Orissa can be self supporting.—A. P.

'JUST AND EQUITABLE' AWARD

Punjab "Labour Leader's" Logic

LAHORE, August 19.

Mr. M. A. Ghani, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., a Labour Leader in a statement to Press on the Communal Award writes:—

"I am a non-communalist, I have been always so in thought, word and deed. I am, therefore, gratified to see that in the "Communal Award" given by the British Government, the Labour representation in the Legislatures has not been torn to pieces communal. The efforts of certain communalists Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs—in this respect have thus been frustrated to my great pleasure.

It is a great pity that so far as the Punjab is concerned, the capitalists as such have been given as many as 6 seats while Labour which form 95 per cent of the population has been given only 3 seats. This is manifestly unjust. I am at a loss to understand as to why the Landlords and Industrialists have been given special representation at all. There was no need of giving 3 seats to the former and one to the latter.

The award is absolutely unjust to the Depressed Classes of the Punjab. Whereas in almost all the other major Provinces, they have been simply ignored. As in other Provinces, so in the Punjab they do form a community and therefore they are entitled to a special representation.

WHY AWARD IS CONDEMNED

The Hindus and Sikhs are condemning the award because it has retained at any rate for the present, separate electorates. This has been rightly done on the past experience. On the question of my own nomination in 1930, it was the Hindus and Sikhs who raised the communal question even in the Labour representation. Well, the next election in Labour on the principle of joint electorates will be an acid test for their "bona fides" in their demand for joint electorates. The promulgation of joint electorates after 10 years will mostly depend on their behaviour in this respect. In certain interested circles the award is being condemned on one ground or the other. I think in condemning the award, the 'condemners" are condemning themselves.

On the merits, I must say that the award is just and equitable so far as the communal representation of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs in the Legislature is concerned.—A.P.

"Ownership Housing For Middle Class Employees"

—:o:—

An instructive lecture was delivered on Friday evening in the Bombay Improvement Trust Hall by Mr. Framji Bilia, when, Dr. Vicaji Vakharia presided.

Mr. Bilia explained that the promoters of the Bombay Tenants welfare Institute were able to get the "state-Aided Housing Scheme" introduced by Bombay Government in October 1924, duly modified in May 1925, with a view to start Municipal-Aided-Housing Scheme, for tenant ownership movement in Bombay Municipal Area. Mr. Husseinally Rehemtulla, the then Chairman of the Improvement Committee, introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council in September 1929 to inaugurate "Tenant ownership-building scheme," for getting loans upto Rs. 20,000, to middle class tenants. In July 1931, the Bombay Government introduced the Improvement Trust building scheme, for Tenant-ownership movement, and it was duly passed in the Legislative Council. But upto now, the Bombay Municipality had not yet moved in this direction.

ADVANTAGES OF TENANT OWNERSHIP SCHEME.

Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni then explained the advantages of tenant-ownership scheme, on "one-fourth system" for investment, with 25 years' period of repayment of 75 per cent. loan for "Municipal-Aided-Housing Scheme," if it should be a guaranteed success. The success of the "Khar Road building scheme," was mostly due to the Government Financial help to middle class tenants, intending to erect their own buildings. In conclusion Mr. Kulkarni remarked that the "State-aided-housing scheme was much better than the tenant co-partnership Scheme introduced by Government since March 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

"Grand Moghuls" Of Cotton Mills

SHAREHOLDERS ATTACK MANAGING AGENTS

No Useful Service Done

THREE YEAR LIMIT FOR REFORM URGED

BOMBAY, Monday.

The managing agents of the Bombay cotton textile mills were described as the Grand Moghuls" of the industry by the Bombay Shareholders' Association, in giving oral evidence before the Indian Tariff Board, this morning.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, on behalf of the association, urged drastic reforms in the managing agency system. He stated that the object of granting protection to the mills should be to see that the profits were devoted to stimulating production in a more efficient and economic manner.

Under the present system the managing agents received five or six kinds of overlapping commissions at the cost of the industry and its growth.

He urged the Board to recommend to Government to grant protection to the industry, but the legislation should contain a clause that the managing agents shall not be entitled to receive from the companies anything except their prescribed remuneration as managing agents.

The chairman of the Board, Dr. John Mathai, remarked that a penal clause in protective duty legislation was a novel thing and was not heard of in any country. Assuming that there were some features in the managing agency system that were inconsistent with the grant of protection to the industry, he asked, whether the association would be satisfied if it recommended amendment to the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Kapadia: The wheels of the Government move very slowly and the industry needs some drastic treatment.

TIME TO OVERHAUL.

Prof. S.R. Davar, also representing the association, suggested that protection should be granted to the industry for a period of three years provisionally, during which time, the industry should be warned to reorganise itself. If it failed thoroughly to overhaul itself, then further protection should be withheld.

The chairman remarked that it would not be a wise thing to do in case a fairly large number of mills agreed to reorganise but others continued the present system.

Another suggestion was made that those mills which failed to reorganise must be taxed.

FLIGHT OF INDUSTRY.

In reply to this the chairman observed that one of the dangers that the Bombay mills were faced with was the flight of the industry from Bombay to other centres. Recently the Indian States had become textile-producing centres next in importance only to Bombay and Ahmedabad. He asked whether in the face of such internal competition it was wise to put restrictions on the industry. Again, such drastic suggestions might not be acceptable to the Government.

The Chairman thought that the industry should be given some longer than three years to reorganise.

Mr. Kapadia said that the mills might be given a year more at the most, during which time "they must put their houses in order."

USEFUL SERVICE.

Mr. A.D. Shroff, the third representative of the Shareholders' Association, challenged the contention of the millowners that the managing agents performed a useful service to the industry by supplying finance. He averred that many of the present difficulties of the industry had arisen out of the financial weakness of the managing agents themselves.

The three representatives of the Shareholders' Association carried into the hall piles of books, files, company balance-sheets and articles of association to support their evidence.

LANDOWNER SHOT DURING EVICTION

—:o:—

Ejected Woman's Son Stands Murder Charge

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

A 13-year old boy named Peteraya was produced in custody before Mr. R. R. Crossette Thambiah, Police Magistrate, Avisawella, and charged with the murder of Mr. A. Thabrew, merchant and landed proprietor of Dehiowita, who was shot in the back while taking possession of a piece of land at Hingurakande, an adjoining village. Thabrew succumbed to his injuries at the General Hospital, Colombo.

The accused is a son of the woman who was being ejected from the premises in question. He pleaded "not guilty" and was defended by Mr. M. de M. Laxapthy

Mr. C. Silva, Deputy Fiscal, giving evidence stated that on the day in question he, with his party, accompanied Mr. Thabrew, the deceased, to deliver possession of a house and property from one Migotehi. When they went to the spot and the writ was read out, the inmates of the house (all of whom happened to be females) refused to leave the house. Then witness ordered the rest of the party to eject the inmates.

While the furniture of the house was being taken out, witness was conversing with Mr. Thabrew. Suddenly witness heard a shot being fired, and Mr. Thabrew receiving it on the back and falling down. Witness looked round but could not see the culprit. The injured man was sent to the Axisawella Hospital and later to the General Hospital.

JAPANESE MENACE

—:o:—

Early Decision Urged

The following wire has been sent to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Delhi, by the Baroda Millowners' Association:—

"My Association requests Government of India to take early decision on the question of granting protection to the Indian Textile Industry against competition of Japanese goods, owing to continuous declining of Yen, and urge immediate action to meet situation by issuing provisional orders for the emergency."

MRS. GOVIND DAS'S HEALTH WORSENS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, Aug. 22.

Since her coming here Mrs. Govindas, wife of Seth Govindas, is again getting high fever. Signs of improvement, which were lately seen, in her healthy have not only disappeared but she has decidedly become worse.

SEPARATION OF SIND

LOCAL MUSLIM VIEW

Praise Of Premier's Award

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. M. A. Khuhro, M. L. C. waites:—

To one who is aware of the peculiar circumstances that prevail in this country, an honest examination of the communa award will amply demonstrate no only that the Prime Minister has made a very sincere effort to solve this admittedly complicated problem, but also that much of the adverse criticism of the award is totally unjustified.

It should not be forgotten that however much the leaders of different communities tried both here and in England to come to some agreement on this question, they totally failed. It will not be proper for me to state, at this stage, as to who should be blamed for that, but the fact remains that the Consultative Committee, which undoubtedly comprises some of the leading people in India, and many other Indian leaders, unanimously agreed to request the Premier to decide this question. It is therefore extremely unfair to make wild accusations and attacks on the Prime Minister, that, he took upon himself this unpleasant task unsaked and without the consent of Indians.

LUCKNOW PACT.

It is equally untrue to say that the award is in any way unduly favourable to the Muslims. It is being maintained by some critics that the present award gives the Muslims more advantages than the Lucknow Pact, which is at present in force These critics forget that in the six provinces where the Hindus are in a majority, the Muslims and other minority communities get almost the same percentage of seats that they possess at present. Put at present there is an official bloc which keeps the balance between the different communities, which will now disappear, and this, it is apprehended, will be an added disadvantage to the minorities.

SIKH AGITATION.

Moreover the award does not ensure to the Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab that statutory majority which there numbers would entitle them to. In Bengal the Muslims will be largely dependent upon the European grou to obtain a majority in the Council. In the Punjab, the Sikhs who form 13 per cent. of the population get nearly six per cent. more representation, and this weightage allowed to them comes almost entirely from the Muslim share. The present Sikh agitation therefore strikes the impartial observer as mere bullying. The possible repurcussions of such bullying must not however be overlooked.

So far as the Bombay presidency (proper) Muslims are concerned they get only about 17 per cent. with a population of nine to ten per cent., as against the 22 per cent. granted to Hindus and Sikhs in the North-West Frontier Province with a population of about eight per cent.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

It is to be regretted however that the award is rather vague on the question of the separation of Sind. To a certain extent this is perhaps an advantage as it will serve to recall the fact that the separation of Sind is not a communial question, but a Sindhi question. So far however as the award contemplates representation in a separated Sind, the Hindus of Sind have no grievance. They get 19 seats through the general electorate and they are sure to capture at least two more seats (one commerce and one landholders) from the special constituencies. This gives them 21 seats out of 60 that is. 35 per cent., whereas their population entitles them to only about 24 per cent.

It is indeed regrettable that those Hindus of Sind who are interested in opposing its separation, for reasons best known to them, put forth a false plea of Sind being unable to exist as an independent province, without financial help from Bombay.

ORDINANCE APPEAL IN HIGH COURT

Sale Of A Press

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, admitted revisional application filed by Shanker Govind Kulkarni, against the order of the District Magistrate directing the sale of a printing press called Shri Narsimha Mudrana Mandir at Masur village under the Ordinance.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar with Mr. V. R. Gharpure appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Jaykar stated that the applicant was the founder of Brahmacharya Ashram and the keeper of "Shri Narsimha Mudrana Mandir Press at Masur. On January 8, the property of the Ashram, including the industrial home attached to it, and the press were attached. Thereafter, following a proclamation for the sale of the press it was sold. The sale was now awaiting confirmation of the Government.

Mr. Jaykar contended that the sale without a previous order of forfeiture was illegal. Under section 60, clauses 2 and 3 of the Ordinance, it was necessary that the property of any association declared unlawful should be first forfeited to His Majesty before it could be sold or disposed of otherwise. Without such an order of forfeiture Government had no power to sell it or dispose of it otherwise.

Replying to a question by the Chief Justice, Mr. Jaykar pointed out that Full Bench of this High Court had recently held that the High Court could exercise powers of super-intendence over orders of Magistrates appointed under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

JUDICIAL ORDER.

Their lordships said that the decision related to proceedings of a judicial nature.

Mr. Jayker said in this case the District Magistrate did not appear to be acting in a judicial capacity. Counsel also asked that further proceedings in the sale be stayed till the disposal of this application.

The Chief Justice—I do not think we can make the order.

RANGOON COURTS

RANGOON (By Mail).

The officiating Chief Justice Sir John Cunliffe, will proceed on leave on September 2, for eight months until after the Easter of 933.

Mr. Justice Shaw will revert to he Chief Judgeship of the Rangoon Small Causes Court, on September 2, when the High Court vacations commence, Mr. Justice Sen for whom Mr. Shaw is officiating will resume duty on the same date.—A. P.

SHOE AT MAGISTRATE

RANGOON, (By Mail).

Two Burman convicts were produced to-day before the Second Additional Magistrate, who found them both guilty under Sec. 457, I. P.C., and sentenced them both to suffer four months' simple imprisonment for throwing shoes at the First Additional Magistrate and for abusing him in bad language in open court.

The accused were prosecuted before the First Additional Magistrate on a charge of burglary and on the day of judgment as soon as orders were passed by the Magistrate, who sentenced them to terms of imprisonment, one of the accused hurled a shoe at the Magistrate while the other used abusive language.

C. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

The Central Provinces Gazette Extraordinary states that the Hon'ble Hyde Clarendon Gowan, who was acting temporarily as a member of the Executive Council, having been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India to be a member of the said Council assumed the permanent office of Member with effect from afternoon of 19th August.—A. P.

PREFERENCE IN FULL BLAST

Multi-Lateral Pacts At Ottawa

TARIFF WAR ON NON-EMPIRE GOODS

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A rapid survey of the Ottawa Agreements shows that they provide for the continuance of free entry into the United Kingdom, after November 15, of all Empire goods now duty free, subject to certain exceptions.

The United Kingdom Government undertake that the present general "ad valorem" duty on foreign goods shall not be reduced without the consent of some Dominion Governments.

WORLD PRICES

The most important are the Anglo-Canadian and Anglo-South African agreements. Provision is made to remove the duty on certain foreign goods if Empire producers are unable or unwilling to meet the United Kingdom requirements at prices not exceeding world prices.

The Canadian Treaty provides that protection by tariff shall be afforded against United Kingdom products only to Canadian industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities of success.

TARIFF BOARD TO BE CREATED.

Canada undertakes to create a Tariff Board at which United Kingdom producers will have the full rights of audience. Canada will abolish all existing surcharges on imports from the United Kingdom immediately the finances of Canada allow. The Treaty runs for five years.

A number of schedules are attached to the Agreement, detailing the amount of preferences accorded to Canada. One schedule to be published later, contains 220 items, showing new or increased Canadian preferences to the United Kingdom. Revisions in tariffs relate chiefly to linens and major classifications of cotton and woollen fabrics.—Reuter.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Meat And Dairy Produce

The same general principles regarding tariffs and preferences are embodied in all the agreements made between the United Kingdom and the Dominions at the Ottawa Conference which are published to-day.

The agreements provide for the continuance of the free entry into the United Kingdom after November 15 1932, of all Empire goods now free and the Dominions will institute new or increased preferences, and those Dominions which have imposed surcharges on imports from the United Kingdom undertake to abolish them immediately their finances allow.

FOREIGN ACTION.

There is a general provision by which if the Empire Governments find that their mutual preferences are frustratid by foreign State action regarding any class of commodity, the entry into the Empire of such commodity will be prohibited. The main duties to be imposed on foreign goods entering the United Kingdom are on dairy produce, such as butter (15s. per cwt). Cheese (15 per cent. ad valorem), wheat in grain (2s. per quarter) maize (10 per cent ad adlorem), and copper (2d. per pound). Empire dairy produce will enter free into the United Kingdom for three years. There may be changes thereafter.

The agreements between the United Kingdom and Australia and New Zealand provide for an increase of the wholesale, prices of frozen meat in the United Kingdom, because the present level of prices has resulted in grave depression in the livestock industries in the United Kingdom and the Dominion which, if continued, would cause a serious decline of production and consequent ultimate injury to the consumer. The meat policy of the United Kingdom Governemnt is first to secure the development of home production and secondly give the Dominions an expanding share of the imports into the United Kingdom. Australia agrees to limit the export of frozen mutoon and lam to the United Kingdom in 1933 to a fixed total for the year ending June 30 1932. In return for this the United Kingdom undertakes to regulate the importation of foreign meat but details of the methods of this "agreed programme" will be published later.

An article in the agreements provides that the benefits generally shall accrue to the non-self-governing colonies and protecto.

(Continued on page 8.)

KARACHI SIKHS' CONDEMNATION

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

At a public meeting of the Sikhs of Karachi held in the Gurdwara at Ratan, Talao last night a resolution was passed expressing profound disappointment at the communal award as it does not do justice to the Sikhs. In the only Province of the Punjab where they have a larger stake than any other community as also their sacred and historic shrines, they have even been denied representation to the extent it has been acceded to other minority communities in other provinces. The Award provides the reservation of seats for majority communities contrary to all constitutional principles. As such Sikhs can never accept it."—A.P.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S GARDEN

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

Government has relinquished possession of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's garden in Wardha while the Shibir situated inside it continues a notified place.—A. P.

DHARASANA DAY ARRESTS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Five Congress volunteers were arrested last evening for taking out a procession in observance of "Dharasana Day."—A. P.

CRIMINAL'S BID FOR FREEDOM

Desperate Struggle In Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

By his latest attempt to hurl a shoe at a magistrate, Ali Mahomed Mistri, a notorious pick-pocket, gave a dramatic touch to a remarkable career of crime.

The incident took place in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Ali Mahomed Mistri was taken out after receiving a sentence of two year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/- on a charge of theft. The prisoner was accompanied by a police constable, and when he reached the lock-up of the court-room, he turned back, took out his shoes, and attempted to hurl it at the magistrate. The police constable snatched away the shoes from the prisoner's hands, when he made a desperate bid for liberty.

Other constables and Deputy-inspector Watkins appeared on the scene, but the prisoner was not in a mood to yield, and put up a desperate struggle. He was at last overpowered and taken out of the court-room.

The accused's career provides an interesting study in criminal psychology. He is at present 35, and his criminal propensities were evident at a very early age.

FIRST APPEARANCE.

His first appearance in a police court was at the age of 12 and on a charge of theft. The magistrate, taking into consideration the age of the accused, directed him to be detained in a reformatory school for four years. Soon after his coming from the reformatory, he again figured in court and was bound over for one year.

Detention in the reformatory and binding over had no salutary effects on the youth. On the other hand, he became a hardened criminal, as revealed by his subsequent convictions.

Since 1917, he has been in and out of prison, and all for charges of theft. Between 1917, and 1932 he was nearly eleven years in jail.

PICKING THE POCKET.

The police stated that he was a deft hand in picking pockets, and his latest offence was near the booking-office of the Capitol Cinema. His attraction, however, was not "Mata Hari" but the wealthy persons who assembled there. Dressed as a "pucca" Hindu, he was standing near the window, and took out the purse of a cinema goer. It was done in such masterly fashion that the victim was not aware of the theft, but a C. I. D. constable in plain clothes, detected the crime and arrested the accused.

GOOD HUSBAND.

The accused's wife appeared in court in purdah, and appealed to the court to show mercy to her husband. "Whatever be the faults of the accused, he is a faithful husband," observed the woman.

The magistrate in view of the long string of convictions against the accused, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/-

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ex Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESAR NATH RAMKRISHNA BANDKE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Lane, Fort, Bombay.